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3 April 1984

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POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TIGHTENING UP SECURITY OF KEY FACILITIES URGED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] At 10 o'clock in the morning of the 21 [January], President Chun Doo Hwan presided over a central counterespionage conference at the Guest House of Chung Wa Dae and discussed the current issue. In his address to the conference, the president stressed that "since the possibility of the North Korean Communist group's vicious and ill-conceived fire play to create disorder in our society and to disrupt the country is again growing this year, it is more urgent than ever to establish a thorough-going alert posture both in the frontline regions and in the rear areas." To this end, he advised the conference to continuously review and reinforce their tactical plans for nonconventional warfare in order to be able to respond promptly to the enemy's tactical changes. He also advised them to tighten the security system of key national facilities against terrorist bomb attacks, to consolidate the regional joint defense systems, and to substantiate the training for nonconventional warfare.

Regional Joint Defense System

Reminding the conferees of the fact that the North Korean Communist group habitually steps up disguised, deceptive, peace offensives whenever they have new provocative conspiratorial designs, President Chun stated: "Since the North Korean Communist group is the one that employs any means no matter how treacherous and heinous the methods may be, we must keep on reinforcing and improving our preparations, and make them flawless."

"As most of the important national facilities are located either near the seashore or in the urban centers, there are some difficulties in protecting these facilities. Although security measures for the key facilities such as the broadcasting stations, industrial facilities, power generation and communication facilities, and reservoirs were tightened up last year, a lot still remains to be done," pointed out President Chun. He went on to say that "the head of each important facility must take charge of preparing and protecting his facility for any attack."

He went on to say: "Since the possibility of a bomb attack similar to the one on the U.S. Information Agency in Daegu, on our government agencies, military commands, foreign agencies, and places of public assembly is

increasing, strict control over explosives, high pressure gas installations, their handlers, and over their production, storage, and distribution processes must be undertaken. At the same time, the security measure for facilities which are potential targets of attacks must be perfected."

"The regional joint defense system must be strengthened through cultivating the combat capacity of the Homeland Reserves, and through the improvement of the information consciousness of the people. At the same time, the military-police joint status rooms must be operated by taking special local conditions into consideration, and the operation of the local defense council of each area and the operation of supporting organizations must be activated."

President Chun also stressed the importance of real combat-like training, since there is a danger that the provocations to come this year might very well reach a level of viciousness beyond imagination. He went on to stress: "A high degree of alertness must be maintained by stepping up training in preparation for the enemy's large scale infiltration in the disguise of our military, or for their bomb attacks, or a nighttime surprise attack." He went on to urge the conferees that "we must do our utmost to firm up thorough-going counterespionage punitive measures."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON DEMOCRATIC KOREA PARTY SITUATION

Former Opposition Members

SK280232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 28 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is likely to recruit 10 to 15 former opposition lawmakers who were among the 202 former politicians recently taken off the nation's political blacklist that had prohibited them from political activities, political observers said Tuesday.

In 1980, President Chon Tu-hwan barred 567 former politicians from participating in national politics holding them responsible for "political turmoil and corruption that were rampant in the old era." On February 25, Chon lifted the ban, the second time in two years, leaving 99 former politicians on the blacklist.

The major opposition is taking advantage of the latest government action to expand its influence in national politics. On the other hand, the party is cautious of any adverse effect new participants may cause concerning its legitimacy as "genuine" opposition, the observers said.

Currently, only 10 of the 21 former lawmakers who belonged to the disbanded leading opposition New Democratic Party have constituencies that do not coincide with election districts of DKP's incumbent lawmakers.

The nation's general election is scheduled between the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 to reorganize the 276-seat unicameral legislature.

Some of the former opposition lawmakers also have questioned joining the party either because of their demands for high party positions or because of their doubts about the party's legitimacy, the observers said.

High-ranking DKP officials, including President Yu Chi-song, are personally contacting several former opposition lawmakers to negotiate their entry conditions, like party positions and the coordination of election districts.

The negotiations are unlikely to bring forth any remarkable outcome for the present in light of the conflicting interest between the hopefuls and the party's inner circles, the observers said.

The party soon will begin admitting those former politicians who do not have demanding preconditions for party entry, they added.

Reinstated Politicians To Join DKP

SK110026 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] As many as 15 reinstated former politicians once affiliated with the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party are expected to join the major opposition Democratic Korean Party by the end of this month.

Meanwhile, 15 to 20 former politicians freed from the political ban, who had been members of the now defunct ruling Democratic Republic Party, are learned to have expressed their intentions to join the second largest opposition party Korea National Party.

As a result, the two opposition parties plan to gear up their activities to attract former politicians immediately after the current special session of the National Assembly comes to an end on March 17.

However, other former politicians who do not join the two opposition parties are expected to increase their political activities in a bid to organize a new political party, but only after May.

A leading office holder of the DKP said yesterday that he believes that party President Rep. Yu Chi-song will decide on the issue of admitting former politicians based on the results of DKP's members' contacts with them by the end of this month.

He further said that the number of the former politicians who might join the party will be around 15.

At present, the total number of the reinstated former politicians having relationships with the disbanded NDP stands at around 39.

The 15 former politicians who are expected to join the major opposition party include Hwang Nak-chu, Hwang Pyong-wu, Cho Se-hyong, Yi Yong-hui and Yi Chong-chae. They are all former lawmakers of the NDP.

The others who would join the second largest opposition party comprise Shin Hyong-sik, Mun Hyong-tae, Kim Chae-sik, Kim Pyong-bo, and Choe Chae-ku of the disbanded DRP.

DJP Not To Counteract DKP's Raps

SK130049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yesterday not to take any counteraction against the opposition Democratic Korea Party which disclosed "examples of actions heightening the election mood by the ruling party.

Following a party leaders' meeting, spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the party found 83 "conspicuous" cases of fanning the election mood by the opposition party. "However," he said, "we not disclose them, [as printed] because doing so will only serve to heighten the election atmosphere prematurely." The opposition DKP alleged Saturday that government officials in provincial areas are helping the ruling party organize its regional consultations councils, or former DJP members have been appointed heads of low-echelon administrative units in regional areas.

Activities Between DKP, Ex-Politicians

SK150222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Nearly three weeks after the most recent lifting of the political ban, none of the formerly blacklisted politicians have joined a political party, ruling or opposition. There are signs, however, that behind-the-scenes political maneuverings to that effect are going on.

It is likely that existing parties and the ex-lawmakers who were removed from the ban last month will stage more intense negotiating sessions in the days to come, particularly in the wake of the wrap-up of the current parliamentary session. The National Assembly session ends Saturday.

To woo former opposition parliamentarians into his party, opposition Democratic Korea Party leader Yu Chi-song Monday met with Hwang Nak-chu, who used to be the floor leader of the now disbanded New Democratic Party (NDP) in a downtown hotel. Yu is said to have urged Hwang, who now serves as a spokesman for a group of ex-NDP members who regained their political rights a year ago, to join the DKP as early as possible.

For his part, Hwang reportedly urged the party president to create favorable circumstances for him and his group members to enter the present leading opposition party. Specifically, Hwang assures that he will be named a DKP vice president, according to parliamentary sources.

The former key NDP officeholder, however, dropped another key demand that the group's members gain nominations as party candidates for the upcoming National Assembly elections.

The DKP leader is likely to hold discussions with a score of other NDP members in the next two weeks or so.

According to the sources, only a small number of ex-NDP lawmakers, probably 12 to 15, will make up their minds to join the DKP this month.

It appears that a tug-of-war is under way between the leading opposition party leadership and many of the former NDP legislators.

A number of ex-opposition parliamentarians insist that the DKP hierarchy now appears less enthusiastic about the idea of recruiting them into the party. They complain that Rep. Yu, the party boss, is offering no assurances on their political future.

Out of the total 39 ex-NDP lawmakers, an absolute number of 36 are hoping to return to active politics and run in the upcoming parliamentary elections, which may be held as this December. A majority of those 36 is known to be willing to join the present as No 1 opposition party.

Many of the former NDP lawmakers, however, are worried that once they join the DKP, but fail to become election candidates, they would remain political outcasts. They claim the DKP leadership has reneged on its promise to invite them to join the party. One of them asked yesterday, "What happened to the DKP pledge that they would roll out the red carpet for us."

Many now feel the leading opposition party has cooled to the idea of recruiting them.

DKP leader Yu, however, retorted: "There is no basic change in our attitude," said Yu, adding that "what remains unchanged is our position that we cannot afford to be committed to them."

Yu reportedly rejected a request that Yi Chung-chae, another official of the disbanded NDP, be named a DKP vice party president, one of two posts the DKP created to induce former lawmakers into the party.

In responding to the DKP's hardened attitude, the recently reinstated opposition figures are split into two groups. One group insist that they must join forces with the DKP because they believe creating another political party would weaken the ranks of opposition forces.

They are certain that a new party would quickly be reduced to playing an insignificant role, as was the case with many other opposition groups in the past. They believe their efforts would be more effective by changing the disposition of the DKP after joining it.

The other group of ex-DKP lawmakers, however, remains skeptical about unconditionally joining the KDP, believing that doing so would entail numerous risks, including failure to gain nominations for the upcoming elections. They feel the DKP is not a genuine opposition party, and that a fresh opposition party is needed.

What further bothered many ex-DKP lawmakers was a flurry of recent news reports that certain independent candidates would be prevented from running in upcoming elections. Persons who bolt from a party within six months of an election might be banned from running under a revised parliamentary election law, according to the reports.

The reports appear to have shocked many of the ex-politicians because once they join the DKP, but fail to obtain party backing as candidates, they would be political outcasts.

In apparent deference to the sentiments of the former NDP members, the ruling Democratic Justice Party last week announced the suspension of interparty negotiations on an amendment to the National Assembly Election Law.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the gesture will be construed as a positive sign of the DJP's stand on the law change talks.

In public, at least, the majority party decries any more to put restrictions on the candidacy of persons who have no party affiliation. DJP party floor leader Yi Chong-chan vehemently denied the news report, implying that the leading opposition DKP plans to deprive certain independent lawmakers of opportunities to run in the coming elections.

The former NDP lawmakers are also mindful of a recent series of politically oriented remarks by DJP officers. Party chairman Chong Nae-hyok said that it may be convenient for an opposition party to control its lawmakers if they number only 30 to 40.

Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the DJP, also caused a furor when he said that it is inevitable that the newly reinstated politicians will set up a new party because the existing parties cannot afford to accommodate all of them, even if they wanted to.

The remarks were apparently taken to mean that the DJP leadership feels uncomfortable about the prospect of too large a rival party.

The moderate Korea National Party, on the other hand, is reportedly having successful contacts with scores of former ruling party members these days. "A considerable number of persons have already expressed their willingness to join our party," party spokesman Kim Wan-tae said.

There is speculation that Sin Hyong-sik, Yu Chae-myong and other former Democratic Republican Party leaders will become the first batch of persons to enter the minority party, which holds 25 seats in parliament. The party, headed by Kim Chong-chol, a former DRP legislator, desperately wants to beef up its parliamentary strength in the coming elections.

All told, a clearer picture of the intentions of the ex-politicians is likely to emerge toward the end of this month or thereafter as the parliamentary elections draw closer.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INTERVIEW WITH OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER YU CHI SONG: A SUMMARY

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] In the light of constitutional history, 1984 is far more significant than any other year. This is because 1984 marks the closing of the 11th National Assembly, and is when preparations for the 12th National Assembly begin. Thus, this is the year to undertake tasks of prime importance.

The government of the Fifth Republic is the one which is to realize a peaceful transfer of power. Without dwelling on the circumstances surrounding the launching of the government of the Fifth Republic 3 years ago, the tasks of this government and the aspirations of the people were supposed to lay the foundation for democracy as quickly as possible, and to achieve a peaceful transfer of power. But for the past 3 years, the government has forgotten the basic tasks to perform, and its desire for a peaceful transfer of power has vanished. A peaceful transfer of power has often been verbalized but institutionally, for all practical purposes, the road to this goal has reached a dead-end.

The press, a catalyst of public opinion, has become extremely timid and has lost its vitality. Fair competition between the forces in power and those out of power has been abandoned. The way through which the people could directly channel their views on the government has been cut off. Furthermore, it is clear even for 3-year old babies that under the present election system, a peaceful transfer of power is impossible. If the government is truthful about the idea of a peaceful transfer of power without stopping at mere lip service, it must assure it institutionally and translate its words into action with which every citizen could agree.

The tragedy of the constitutional government lies in the system which centers around a specific individual. The excessive greed for remaining in power for a long term has brought about the misfortune of the constitutional government. In the presidential form of government, which centers around one specific individual, it is proper both in terms of theory and reality that the president must have people's confidence, and he must be elected directly by the people.

Should it take a constitutional amendment to improve the system, then let there be an amendment.

Whenever we experienced political crises since the constitution was first introduced, it was apparent that the political system with which they had had difficulty was only for a specific individual in complete disregard of the opinion of the people. For this reason, the democracy in this land is still in a state of agony despite the fact that the history of our constitutional government is about to enter its fourth decade of its existence.

Also, I note with grave concern that in his speech, the president put more emphasis on making the political system work rather than on the need for change of the system. Of course, making the system work is important; however, if the system itself is absolutely wrong, it must be corrected. Making an effort to operate the system well is secondary to the curing of the basic ills of the system. Therefore, no matter what kind it may be, the system which stands in the way of a peaceful transfer of power must be reformed at any price.

At the outset, the present government put forward its determination for reform and verbalized the realization of justice; however, contrary to what it had declared, social and economic disorder and unrest resulting from the frequent grand scale financial scandals has been getting out of hand. Consequently, the value system of the people has collapsed, and cynicism and antagonism among the people have been widespread. Moreover, the income gap of the people is ever widening, and the inter-class friction has become serious. Nearly half the working class people earns less than 100,000 Won, and they are filled with a sense of despair. It must be incomparably embarrassing to put forward the slogan for reform and realization of justice. Furthermore, without any definite means to repay, foreign debts have increased, and the debts of the rural population have grown. Campus unrest has become more intense, and the intellectuals have become tight-lipped. The silence, which was forced upon them, is said by the government to be a sign of stability; however, the voice of the people yearning for democracy has become louder. Since the record of the present government and today's conditions have been as such, the people cannot but help doubting the ability of the present regime. Had it been a cabinet form of government, the government might have changed hands many times. People are completely alienated by the government, and as a result, are almost giving up their expectations on the government. The situation is increasingly grave.

We must be resolute about the forthcoming 12th National Assembly election since it may be a yard stick prognosticating whether or not a peaceful transfer of power in 1988 will be possible. For that purpose, we wish to make clear out intended goals of 1984 as follows:

First of all, our party will do everything it can to tackle the items on the political agenda such as the local autonomy question and the question of basic law for the press and speech. There is no reason to delay tackling these issues any further.

Secondly, we will work to perfect the electionsystem. By reforming election laws of various kinds, we will work toward having the National Assembly and the government established by the people through fair competition and clean elections.

Thirdly, we will strengthen our party by inviting those democratic personages who have been out of power into the party as new members. We and the people who are out of power share a common root like a family. We must unite with a grand vision for the future. Bans on the political activities of some people must be lifted at once. The clean politics law has never been proved to be successful in controlling politicians. If any mistake has been made by the people in politics, the people must be the judge. Positive laws which are contrary to the natural law are invalid.

I might add another thing to what I have said and that is we welcome the measure allowing those students who have been victimized until now to return to their schools; however, we hope that the government will expedite the process so that both students and professors will be able to return as soon as possible to the campuses in which they belong.

Fourthly, through promoting the citizens' political culture, we intend to instill in the minds of the people the consciousness that they are, as democratic citizens, the masters of a democratic society.

Fifthly, we intend to do our best to develop policies. The urgent issues in the economic and social fields are as follows: reducing the foreign debts, stabilizing the rural economy, nurturing the medium and small-size enterprises, guaranteeing livable wages, protecting the consumers, distributing the assets of earning, normalizing the moral standard, and defining ethical principles.

We are deeply interested in the elimination of violence as mentioned by the president in his address on government. Violence is the most barbaric act and anticultural behavior. The elimination of violence is welcomed. The fact that the present condition under which the self-evident words like "the elimination of violence" must be stressed anew is the problem. The basic cure for the violence let alone the elimination of violence must be achieved. This society should not be the one to view that might makes right. Along with the elimination of violence, we demand the elimination of restrictions imposed on political activities as well.

The party in power has under its control not only the massive organizational and financial means but also the machinery of the press and the readily employable executive power. No matter how much organizational, financial, and executive powers the governing party may possess, the party which is out of power would never be lonely, crippled, or intimidated as long as it is supported by the people and their wise judgment. It could confidently confront the party in power.

Man is the main actor in history, which is in turn a product of man. Without strong determination to move toward a goal, an epochal new chapter of history cannot be created. With all these ideas, let us devote our mind and spirit to the realization of democracy. I am convinced that our people possess the ability, courage, and will power sufficient to bring democracy into reality. Now, what must be done is to transform the ability, courage, and will power into action.

We must be mindful of the complex and delicate current struggles of the major powers and of the moves of the Northern Puppets. The Northern Puppets' plot to overthrow us was exposed to the world at the Aungmye Cemetery. They talk about peace only verbally while concealing their vicious schemes. Under such circumstances, what we must do is to improve national security, and at the same time, create a milieu of unity and establish a true democratic system. This is the only road left for us to take. I am convinced that this is the only short cut to national unification.

There is a burning desire in the minds of the people to see the realization of a peaceful transfer of power. Now, let us solemnly pledge. In this way, we leave a political and cultural legacy to our posterity, "politics to the politicians, and to the people, the power to choose the president."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON STRESSES POLITICAL, SOCIAL STABILITY

SK100059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said, "If South Korea continues to develop at the present pace for the coming five or six years, North Korea will be no match for South Korea."

Throwing a luncheon for some 100 leaders in Chollapukto at the provincial administration building in Chonju yesterday, President Chon also said, "Therefore, we should exert our all-out efforts to prevent a war on this peninsula."

The luncheon meeting came after a briefing session on the administration of the province to the President.

The Chief Executive also said, "Leaders from foreign countries are surprised at the fact that South Korea has achieved price stability as well as high economic growth, despite such big national ordeals as the KAL and Burma incidents last year."

Prior to his Chonju inspection, the President also inspected Cholla-namdo Thursday and was briefed on the provincial administration.

While being briefed on the provincial affairs in Kwangju, President Chon took note of the importance of savings, saying that "It is not necessary to borrow foreign capital if we keep money in banks."

He also said, "It is not true that we have no money to save. We have money, but the problem is that we do not deposit the money in banks."

The chief executive went on to say, "If we deposit the money in banking institutions, the foreign debts amounting to \$40 billion now, could be reduced."

Hosting a dinner party with First Lady Yi Sun-cha for some 150 leaders of Cholla-namdo, President Chon diagnosed that in many respects there is a high possibility that North Korea might provoke South Korea this year.

He stressed the necessity of political and social stability as well as beefing up of economic and military capability which will eventually turn North Korea away from its "wild dream."

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVISION OF COPYRIGHT, PATENTS LAW PLANNED

SK110044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The government will submit to the National Assembly revisions of the Copyrights and Patents Law to prevent sales of "illegal" copies of printed materials during the regular house sitting opening September 20, a ranking Ministry of Culture and Information official said yesterday.

In reply to questions by lawmakers at the Education-Information Committee, Kim Tong-ho, assistant minister for planning and management, said that "study is now under way to work out an amendment to the law."

When asked by Rep. Son Sea-il of the opposition Democratic Korea Party whether the government is considering joining international conventions on copyrights and patents, Kim said, "The issue should be studied carefully."

The United States, in a recent meeting in Seoul, demanded that Korea take measures to protect U.S. technology patents prior to any transfer of technological know-how to Korea.

Kim also said that his ministry will submit an amendment to the Film Law in May or June. The revisions are aimed at liberalizing the import of foreign films and the production of local movies, he explained.

Meanwhile, a report submitted to the panel by the ministry said that an international broadcasting center will be constructed by 1988 to help foreign newsmen cover the Olympic Games to be held in Korea.

The center will be built in Seoul at a total cost of 44.7 billion won, and construction work will begin this year, the report said.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION ON COUNTRY'S UNIVERSITIES

Moral, Financial Universities' Support

SK090154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] The month of March in Korea is the beginning of the school year and all ages of the young ones are looking forward to another exciting year ahead. This is, however, always a time when many concerned ones would express some of the serious problems of the school system and policy in this country, and the university in particular. In spite of a fact that the education is almost unanimously regarded as the most fundamental and important place for the development of a balanced national growth, and that this nation's educational zeal has been well known among us, education in this country has been long drifting without a clear direction and leadership.

Speaking of the university, the number of students alone has grown to close to one million and in this regard we are almost at the same level of many advanced countries. But this comparison does stop here. We have firstly a problem of filling qualified teachers who can handle those suddenly mushroomed students in the classrooms. There are only one-third of teachers normally required for the quality education in this country. So what we notice here is not only that we are understaffed but also many of them are less qualified than can be expected under normal circumstance.

Then here comes another problem, that is, the expectation over the college teacher's role has been recently changing in Korea. Under the normal circumstance the college teacher is expected to do good research and teaching, and these are about all they could have done. But in Korea because of our peculiar social and political environment the college teacher is to spend a great portion of his time with students for guiding and counselling. This means that the college teacher's reserved time for research and study has to be considerably reduced. And this way obviously the vicious style continues.

This spring the nation's universities are also confronted with another rather difficult problem. Since the government has decided to loosen its grip over the troublesome students and let an individual university deal with the student's problem, the university authorities are very much concerned and alert now. Although the issue is very much justified on the ground of the self-regulating and autonomous university operation after the long and strong government regulation, it is not an easy task for any individual university to regulate, with ease, particularly the student movement.

However, as long as the government is going to let the university self-regulate its own academic affairs it is welcome news, and the university should exercise its given authority with responsibility. Of course, an immediate problem the university has to deal with is an appropriate guidance for the many returned students who were once expelled from the universities for their anti-government activities. Many of these are recently released from the detention. We do welcome the series of the recent government actions and their determination shown. So we may at last have the self-regulating university, which can take full responsibility of re-establishing a free and open university environment.

If we are going to succeed in this rather drastic new direction, we need all-out support from the public and also from those students who have just returned after many years imprisoned. I have expressed in this column a few weeks ago about the student involvement in the national politics, and I do not buy any young one's reason for any further involvement in the politics while they are in campus. If they are truly concerned about the future of this nation, the university student is to devote their precious time in enriching advanced knowledge and research study.

Actually it does not matter how the university gains its proud and traditional authority over academic issues, and as long as it is promised and to be there then this should not be allowed to escape. This is no easy task for all those in the university. Our nation's university is to build the well respected university community here by means of providing the environment which is comfortable and well-prepared. We need more teachers and we expect their quality to be much improved. We also need the facilities on the campus which are adequate ones for the nation's higher education.

Unfortunately, however, it seems that we have a long way to go for all these, but somehow we have to start somewhere and we are already doing it for many years. Now as the government has made this crucial move and wanted to let the university reestablish its once lost authorities they have to give the universities its continuing moral and financial support so that this nation's higher educational institutions, which consist of many private universities, can sustain their normal growth.

It is well known that a three-fourths of the nation's universities are the private institutions and they certainly need more breaks if we want to see these higher educational institutions do their jobs in our great drive for the creative nation-building in a short while. At least they need more and real tax breaks and let the public willingly contribute the funds to the universities. Financing the operation of university is a very serious task in this country and it is a time to just deal with this issue concretely.

Students Demand Changes

SK090110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Earlier this week, students in some universities demanded that changes be made in school operations.

The demands included amendments to graduation quota regulations, reduction of military training hours and abolition of limitations on student club activities.

On Tuesday, about 1,500 Seoul National University students gathered on the campus and discussed measures to promote a free and autonomous campus atmosphere.

The participants in the meeting asked that changes be made in the current grading system under which professors are required to give credits according to preset percentages.

They also demanded a revision to a clause which provides that the school can order problem students to leave the school temporarily.

Other things the students discussed included selection of student governing body officers students themselves, promotion of freedom for the school press and abolition of limitations on student club activities.

A student said that he and other students made those demands to recover the academic and free atmosphere on the campus.

A professor said, "Now colleges have more freedom in handling school affairs, but the freedom was not obtained by colleges themselves but given by the government. Under the circumstances, I want to ask students to exercise restraint."

He said, "Making excessive demands may create conflicts with school authorities. Such conflicts may cause disturbances as witnessed in the past."

At Korea University, some students distributed leaflets entitled "We Long for Campus Democratization" Wednesday.

In the leaflet, they demanded that the government cease the old practice of conscripting expelled students.

They also demanded that military training hours for students be curtailed.

The leaflet suggested that a student meeting be held soon to discuss such matters as military training on campus, graduation quota requirements and changes in the semester system.

Students at Yonsei University also distributed printed documents titled "For Campus Democratization" Tuesday.

The students suggested in the document that students gather in the school auditorium today to discuss reinstatement of expelled students, changes in the semester system and prevention of police surveillance on campus.

Autonomy of Student Bodies

SK090101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Minister of Education Kwon E-hyok said yesterday that rapid increases in the number of students in recent years makes it impossible to elect leaders of university student corps through voting, but autonomy of student bodies will be expanded by promoting their committee activities.

In relying to a lawmaker's question on the management of student corps during National Assembly plenary session, Kwon said the direct election system was replaced by an electoral college system to eliminate the source of election corruption.

Kwon said a very small number of students ousted from campus were encouraging communism in their distributed leaflets.

Their assertions, he said, were based on communist or dependence theories, liberation theology and other radical leftist ideologies.

Rep. Kim Pyung-o of the opposition Democratic Korea Party demanded democracy for student bodies and the list of the professors who were dismissed for their responsibility for campus unrest but later reemployed by the schools other than those they had belonged to.

Kwon said 26 of the 86 professors are reinstated as professors at universities or employed by research institutes while six others are teaching as part-time instructors.

The employment of the rest of the professors is delayed on account of some university affairs, he said.

Noting that a total of 465 students were enlisted in the Armed Forces after May 17, 1980, he said it is not known how many of them were dispatched or readmitted to school.

Expelled Students Discuss Liberalization

SK100039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Students expelled from colleges and universities because of campus disturbances gathered at their respective campuses Thursday and yesterday to discuss matters related to their readmittance and to campus liberalization.

At the meetings and in press conferences, leaders of the higher learning institutions revealed education measures to be taken for the sound development of the educational institutions.

Nam Se-chin, dean of student affairs of Seoul National University, told the students that all campus problems would be tackled through dialogue with students.

He said that many of the requests made by the ousted students are hard to accept for the school authorities as they cover serious political and social issues.

But he assured them that the state-run university would do its best to achieve a free campus atmosphere.

The SNU meeting was held for about three hours and was attended by about 60 expelled students and some 500 students now attending the university.

The students, who are to return to the university after being expelled for their involvement in campus demonstrations and other problems, suggested various proposals, including renovation of school regulations and exemption from registration fees.

Chon Chwa-ho, president of Songkyunkwan University, said in a press meeting yesterday that the students ousted from his university would be allowed to come back next year.

He also said that the measures designed to promote autonomy, which he stated is now focused on student guidance, would be expanded to such matters as a change in graduate quota system.

Cho, however, stressed that there should be no preconditions with regard to the readmission of the dismissed students and that professors and faculty members should do their utmost to help students return to the campus without any prejudice or negative attitudes.

He revealed that the authorities concerned are now revising the Military Service Law, under which those students who served in prison for six months or longer could not enlist in the army.

The amendment is to prevent such students from facing various inconvenience in social life after graduation, he said. He added that the revision, if approved, might be effective retroactively.

Meanwhile, about 80 ousted students of Korea University, held discussion session on the campus in Seoul for two hours.

SNU Professors' Letter of Appeal

SK150117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] professors yesterday declared that "any activity threatening the existence of colleges and universities will not be tolerated at all."

In their "Letter to the Students" put up on the school's bulletin boards, the professors appealed to the students to cooperate with them in conducting all classes in a sincere manner.

"The right of autonomy which is necessary for the basic functioning of the institutions of higher learning," the professors said, "can be obtained only as a result of a long-time self-reflection and not by agitating assemblies or slogans."

"School regulations, the minimum requirements set up for the collegians' self-control, should be observed and all problems appearing on the campus should be settled on a gradual basis through sincere dialogue between the professors and students," they said.

They said that the students' Defense Corps was the only students' organization necessary in this divided country and should be the focus of all kinds of students' activities.

The written appeal was adopted in the name of all the SNU professors in a meeting held at the school Tuesday. Some 600 professors attended the meeting.

Distribution of Magazine Banned

SK100031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 84 p 8

[From the column "Local News in Capsule"]

[Text] School authorities of Yonsei University have banned the distribution of this year's school magazine because they are not satisfied with the contents of an article.

Copies of the school magazine YONSEI were printed last month but have not been distributed to students because of the ban. The magazine is put out by student corps members.

The school said it has banned the distribution of the magazine because an article contributed by an expelled student deals with unwholesome subjects.

Student Reinstatement Progress

SK130713 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 13 Mar (YONHAP)--Of the 1,301 students expelled from South Korean universities and colleges for involvement in anti-government demonstrations since May 1980, 740 have expressed the desire to return to their campuses as of March 5, officials of the Education Ministry said Tuesday.

The officials said 475 students from colleges and universities in Seoul and 265 others from provincial schools have asked to be readmitted.

Students from the prestigious state-run school, Seoul National University, accounted for the largest share with 117.

They said that 411 of the 740 former students had presented documents needed for readmission.

The reinstatement is being made in line with the government's decision last December to allow the ousted students to reenter their schools.

Reinstatement Committee Formed

SK140128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Expelled students formed a "reinstatement deliberation commission" at 17 colleges, the Ministry of Education reported yesterday. The 17 schools include Seoul National, Korea, Ewha Woman's, Songkyunkwan and Sogang universities and Chongju Teacher's College disbanded the committees last month. The other 14 still exist.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EXPULSED STUDENTS WANT TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 84 p 11

[Article: "Dialogue Between Universities and Expelled Students is Lively; Collective Informal Talks With Students' Parents and Songgyun'gwan University Are Being Held; Seoul University is in Contact With Five Representatives of Expelled Students; Yonsei University Urges Individual Talks by 15 February; Koryo University Holds 2 Meetings With 89 (Students) to Discuss Returning to School; Hanyang University Professors Visit Students' Families"]

[Text] Four hundred twenty-five expelled students have expressed their desire to apply for readmission to their schools. Following this, universities throughout the country are holding face to face serious talks with remaining expelled students and their parents.

The Songgyun'gwan University Central Committee on Measures for Expelled Students (chairman: Vice President Kim Pyong-ch'an) held an informal talk with the parents of expelled students in the conference hall on the third floor of the Main Hall building of the university for 1 hour and 20 minutes from 2 pm on 6 February. The school authorities' view on readmission of expelled students was conveyed at the meeting, whereas the parents presented their views on behalf of themselves as well as the students, their sons and daughters.

The dialogue of that day came after the school side first proposed that the parents of the students have a dialogue regarding the procedure for the students return to school. The parents and the school side thus held their first collective meeting to discuss the readmission procedure since the government announced in December 1983 the measure to help expelled students.

More than 100 parents took part in the dialogue, while over 50 of the expelled students gathered outside the meeting place and paid attention to the result of the dialogue.

At the dialogue meeting of that day, the school side revealed that, "the school side is pushing the return to school of expelled students in good faith, thus taking the view of parents." "As for those students who want to return to school, only if they promise, at least, that they will abide

by school regulations and study hard, they will be unconditionally readmitted to school without exception," avowed the school side.

The school side went on to reveal, "for those 24 students who are currently on trial or in confinement, too, just in the same way in which the other students who were released will be treated, the school side is doing its utmost, including the appeal to authorities concerned that the students be readmitted in the coming new school semester." "As for those students who are once readmitted to school, the school side will work hard to see to it that they will finish the school course and become normal citizens of the society again," the school side emphasized.

However, the school side made it clear that, "if the expelled students refuse to have individual interviews and request their collective readmission, or if they assert that they be readmitted only on the condition that the school be democratized and that the graduation quorum be abolished, the school side cannot accept it."

In response to this, the parents demanded that: 1) the school side make it clear whether the expelled students will be readmitted or reinstated to school; 2) that the school side make it clear whether it is possible for those students who are currently in confinement to be allowed to return to school in the coming new school semester; 3) that the dialogues between expelled students, parents, and the school be continued; and 4) that the school side guarantee that the expelled students will not be looked upon coldly.

On that day, at a meeting with the parents of expelled students who came to the meeting after receiving the message letters to parents, Yonsei University revealed in an announcement made by Chong Won-mo, director of the Office of Student Affairs, that "it is the school's stand that it cannot accept any collective action by the expelled students" and requested that "those who are eligible for returning to school must have individual interviews by the 15th [of February] and take readmission procedures during the period from the 27th to the 29th [of February]--the registration period for all students."

The meeting was attended by over 50 expelled students, more than 40 parents, and over 200 currently enrolled students.

The expelled students revealed, by means of distributed mimeographed handbills, their views that the issue of their returning to school must be resolved through democratic dialogues that should be held in candid talks between the parties concerned.

In the case of Seoul National University, five representatives of the expelled students met on the 4th [of February] with Nam Se-jin, director of the Office of Students Affairs, to exchange views on the issue of their returning to school. At the meeting, the expelled students made their stand clear by

saying that "we are by no means refusing to return to school," whereas the school side said that "let us discard our bias and have dialogues often!"

In the case of Koryo University, the expelled students have so far held two meetings and expressed their views that "they are not unconditionally refusing to return to school."

At 3 pm on 28 January, the readmission candidates [of Koryo University] held a meeting on a lawn in front of the bronze statue of Inch'on at their alma mater. Eighty-nine out of 117 candidates--28 absentees included 20 who joined the army and 8 who are on trial--attended the meeting.

Koryo University will formally start its procedure for readmitting [the expelled students] on 20 February.

In the case of Hanyang University, the professors in charge of the expelled students are currently visiting each of the families of expelled students to exchange views on the procedures for [the students] returning to school with the parents or the candidates. In the case of Tongguk University, Kim "so-and-so," a student of the philosophy of India, submitted on 18 [January] an application for readmission to school, while some expelled students, dropping hints of desires for returning to school, are asking for time by saying, "please wait because we have to respect our comradely positions," it is reported.

7989

CSO: 4107/090

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES--Seoul, 5 Mar (YONHAP)--General Jeannou Lacaze, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of France, arrived in Seoul Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Gen Yi Ki-bak. While here until Thursday, the French general will pay a courtesy call on Defense Minister Yun Song-min and meet with military and government leaders, and inspect front line areas, a Defense Ministry official said. [Text] [SK050236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 5 Mar 84]

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMF SURVEY FORESEES ROK ECONOMIC SUCCESS IN 1984

SK130033 Seoul YONHAP in English 0018 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 13 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's economic target for 1984--a growth rate of 7-8 percent, an inflation rate of 2-3 percent and a current account deficits of one billion U.S. dollars--will be attained through the continued pursuit of stabilization.

This conclusion was reached by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which ended a 22-day survey of the Korean economy Monday. The "IMF Article 4 annual consultation mission," headed by Bijan Aghevli, arrived here February 20.

In the report, the IMF mission said that Korea's capacity to win foreign exchange would be enough to service foreign debts.

The report praised Korea's overall economic performance and management and hailed the Korean Government for its policy of decreasing short-term foreign debts and increasing foreign exchange holdings.

The mission said it believed that despite difficult conditions in the international finance market, Korea's capability to obtain medium- and long-term loans would improve this year.

Korea's policies of import liberalization and tariff reduction will facilitate local distribution of resources and enhance Korea's stance in trade negotiations with foreign partners, it said.

Because of its vulnerability to ever rising protectionism, the IMF will help Korea lower trade barriers, the report said.

Emphasizing the importance of Korea's tight monetary policy during 1983, the IMF welcomed the Korean Government's policy of keeping the overall deficit below 2 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

CS0: 4100/85

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY REVIEWS LAWMAKERS' ECONOMIC INTERPELLATION

SK080040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Role of Conglomerates"]

[Text] During a two-day interpellation on economic affairs at the current National Assembly session early this week, lawmakers of both the government and opposition political camps expressed great concern about the phenomenal economic concentration or oligopoly of big business groups.

In their interpellation speeches, assembly members took issue with what they said was the exercise of reign and influence in almost all economic fields by large business conglomerates.

The legislators claimed the big groups' predominance causes the people to feel their relative poverty and creates a sense of incongruity among the different income brackets. They warned that this may lead to an undermining of the nation's political, economic and social stability, and the security posture as well.

Such criticism of big business groups in the National Assembly is not a novel phenomenon but has been made on many occasions in the past.

As to this matter, legislators, regardless of their party affiliations, and Cabinet ministers appear to hold identical views. Regrettably, however, no substantial improvement has been made in remedying the problem.

In reply to the lawmakers' questioning, Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong disclosed policy plans to discontinue lopsided bank loans to big business conglomerates, restrain their infiltration into the business field of small and medium industries and to improve their financial structure by way of streamlining their insolvent subsidiary enterprises.

Other government steps the premier revealed to check the "evils" of big business groups include regulations on their arbitrary irregularities in connection with subcontracts to smaller businesses and expedition of a scheme to separate business management from ownership by means of pressing the shares of the big firms to go

public. However, the premier admitted that there is a limit to government measures by arguing that it is important to find balanced means to regulate the big business groups and also to lead them to contribute to the national economy.

No one would deny the fact that the existing big business groups have grown rapidly, thanks to concentrated government support measures in the implementation of industrial policies.

We are aware that the big businesses have made considerable contributions to the nation's economic development in such forms as increased employment, industrial modernization and export boost.

What we are mainly worried about is their abnormal indulgence in unhealthy business activities, including investment in real estate to an extent for exceeding due necessity for their business.

Another alleged absurdity is their excessive participation in the possession of commercial banks apparently to gain lopsided and preferential bank loans, even though their financial structure is said to be generally unsound and some of the big enterprises are on a list of potential industries requiring "relief funds."

Their malpractices have also been reported to be conspicuous in their "incursion" into the small medium industrial field and in subcontracting with small-scale construction, manufacturing and export industries.

Accordingly, it is hoped that a modification drive by the big business groups themselves will be launched immediately.

At the same time, the government authorities and banking institutions are called upon to expedite the collection of overdue bank loans, which were preferentially provided.

Criticism of business oligopoly by the big enterprises, lopsided bank loans for them and their rampant malpractice in business activities has long been made by the public. Thus an early effectuation of comprehensive measures is needed to rectify their business performance.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

COLD, ECONOMIC UPTURN CAUSES MORE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

SK090223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--The unusually cold weather this winter and an increase in industrial production due to the nation's economic upturn boosted South Korea's total energy consumption in January 16.3 percent higher than in the same month in 1983 to an oil equivalent of 4.83 million tons of oil, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Friday.

The ministry's statistics showed that in January the consumption of oil for heating rose 40.1 percent and that of anthracite coal 20.5 percent over a year earlier.

The 15.4 percent gain in industrial output due to ballooning exports also contributed to increasing the nation's total energy consumption, the ministry said.

Total oil consumption in January increased 8.1 percent to 17.8 million barrels from the previous year.

The country consumed 26.7 percent less oil for power generating but consumed 40.1 percent and 25.6 percent more the fuel for heating and transportation, compared with the figures for January 1983.

Meanwhile, according to the statistics, the consumption of anthracite coal advanced 17.5 percent to 2.75 million tons, that of soft coal rose 21.6 percent to 896,000 tons, and that of electric power increased 12.4 percent to 3.6 billion kilowatt-hours.

South Korea's energy policy calls for the nation to reduce its dependence on oil and turn to other energy sources, including coal.

CSO: 4100/85

BRIEFS

DECREASE OF ARABLE LAND--Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--Arable land in South Korea is declining sharply every year because of the country's urbanization and industrialization, the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry said Friday. As of the end of last year, the nation's arable land reached 2.17 million hectares, 13,000 hectares less than the previous year, or 71,000 hectares less than in 1976. According to the ministry, the country's arable land has dropped 10,000 hectares annually. The nation's arable land consisted of 1.32 million hectares of rice field, an expansion of 4,500 hectares from 1982, and 851,000 hectares of upland fields, a decline of 17,500 ha. The reduction in the total farmland in 1983 was the largest since 1979 when the country saw a curtailment of 14,800 hectares. The boom in construction last year was chiefly responsible for the reduction. The ministry said that 2,300 hectares of farmland were developed last year through reclamation while 15,400 hectares gave way to construction or afforestation. [Text] [SK090250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 9 Mar 84]

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KAIST TAKES NEW APPROACHES

Gifted Students Program

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "Department of Gifted Students Will Be Newly Established at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology [KAIST]; President Chun Receives a KAIST Report--Department of 100 Students from 1986; Government's Purchase-Foreshadow System to Be Inaugurated This Year; Ministry of Communications Sets Broadcast Satellite Target Date for 1990's; Thorough Study of Measures for Communications Security and Wartime Emergency."]

[Text] President Chun Doo Hwan received this year's major project report of the Ministry of Science and Technology from Minister Yi Chong-o at the Ch'ongwadae in the morning of 14 February.

Minister Yi said in his report that "the technology first policy will be accelerated with emphasis on the bringing up of brains of highly scientific technology, the development of ultramodern technology, the acceleration of the technological development of business enterprises, the enhancement of technological capacity of small and medium business enterprises, and the bringing up of the information industry."

He said in his report that "the special academic department for the education of gifted students will be newly established in the KAIST, that a class of 100 students will start [in the department] in 1986, that the manpower of ultramodern science, including electronics, computers and machines, will be brought up, and that the number of students and the scope of education will be expanded step by step."

He then went on to say that in order to do so, "legal grounds will be provided for the invitation of students to be enrolled, and that a summer school will be opened on an experimental basis for 3rd year high school students during school vacation periods."

Then he added in his report that "the council for the promotion of technology, an assembly chosen from vice ministers of the ministries concerned and personages from industrial circles and from scientific technology, circles will be newly established, and that the monthly meetings of the council will be held in order to accelerate consistently the technical innovation policy."

He pointed out in particular that "in order to bring about the creative promotion of technological development of business enterprises, the government's purchase-foreshadow system will be inaugurated step by step from this year on, that the application of the tentative tax rate for the special excise tax on commodities designed to promote technical development, including electric and acoustic appliances, will be gradually increased, and that the scope of tax deduction items of personnel expenses for research personnel of business enterprises will be expanded." "The investment trust will be allowed for unlisted stocks of business enterprises of the intensive technology model" he added.

He also pointed out that "government and business enterprises will invest 35 billion won this year for expenses of national policy projects for ultramodern technology, and that emphases will be placed on semiconductors, computers, and genetic engineering." "The basic research activities of universities will be activated by means of the 12 million dollar loan from the IBRD (World Bank) and funds to be raised from civilian sources," he added in his report.

He then said that as one of the plans to employ overseas scientific brains, "it is planned that 300 scientific technicians will be invited from overseas to let them take part in projects designed to develop research in the domestic arena through the Science Foundation of Korea."

He also said in his report that "it is planned that the software engineering center will be established, that computer standardization will be pushed, and that software development and protection laws and laws for the promotion of information processing will be enacted."

President Chun, meanwhile, ordered in his instruction given to the Ministry of Communications on 13 February after he heard this year's work plan of the ministry that "from now on all the work of communications shall be placed exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications in view of the fact that our communications technology has conspicuously developed--during the past year each ministry has its own communications network under its jurisdiction due to poor technology--this will bring about a tremendous economy in expenditures."

He instructed that "putting up a communications broadcast satellite is economically unreasonable because of tremendous expenses, that in a short range, measures shall be taken to eliminate areas with visual-aural reception difficulties by establishing more relay stations, and that meticulous research activities shall be launched with the objective of putting up the communications satellite in the mid-1990's when the national resources are expected to grow tremendously."

He emphatically instructed that "the information and communications industry shall be brought up continuously, however, that from now on there shall be close cooperation among ministries and offices to eliminate the phenomena of duplication and to prevent making the same error as they

did in the past in purchasing computers without coordination or plans, which resulted in wasting the state's resources and impeding the improvement in technology."

He then said that "the post offices, too, shall launch thorough guidance and supervision in order to prevent financial and teller's window incidents, and that in order to do so, they shall consult with monetary experts in view of the fact that the post offices are charged with responsibilities for keeping and managing the property of the people."

He instructed that "the communications security measures shall be thoroughly taken in view of the peculiar security situation we are in, and that the wartime emergency communication maintenance measures, including the broadcast succession measures, shall be taken."

Major Policy Tasks

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Feb 84 p 11

[Article: "National Policy Task to Be Implemented Through 'Brain Cooperation;' KAIST Starts 'Package Research System' This Year; In 10 Fields, Including Semiconductors and Computers, Up to 150 [Scientists] to Take Part in ... 'From Planning to Production'"]

[Text] The national policy task, in which one or two scientists separately took part in the past, will be implemented by a team of scientists this year. The KAIST has established a plan in which brains of up to 150 scientists will take part in the implementation of 10 major national policy tasks under a single supervisor in charge. Thus, the fetal movement of a big science is expected to begin in our country, too.

This is an era of a big science. As early as a century ago, scientific technology was controlled by a single distinguished brain, like that of Einstein. However, today in which science has highly developed, the success in research can hardly be expected without cooperation among a great number of brains.

The Manhattan Project of the United States which ushered in the nuclear age and the Apollo Project which knocked the door of the age of humans on the moon, too, are the products of a big science in which the brain power of several tens of thousands was concentrated--not the brains of one or two scientists. The semiconductor, which is turning the world drastically today, is a crystal born of accumulated knowledge in many fields, including those of physics, chemistry, electronics, and metallurgy.

In our country, whose research trends is different from that of other countries, almost all research has been made separately and their results have been kept idle in many cases.

Thus, the package research system or the big science in which many brains get together to take part in the development of research ranging from the basic to the applied has often been proposed. However, every one of the proposals did not materialize due to the shortage of funds and the lack of the absolute number of scientists and the failure in the cooperation among the scientists.

The package research plan, which the KAIST is going to implement from this year on, is a system in which many brains conduct research to seek a single objective from the basics to the production under [the supervision of] one responsible scientist. The plan includes the following 10 fields: semi-conductors, computers, kaolinite, materials, precision chemistry, new synthetic products, catalizers, high polymers, genetic engineering and uranium oxide.

Among these, as for semiconductor technology, a tremendous research plan has been mapped: Dr Kim Chong-tok (director of the Korean Electronic Research Institute) will be the top man; and under him, 9 PhD level brains and 140 researchers will take part. The nine university level brains, who will take part in this plan, are as follows: Dr Pak Chu-song (Electronic Research Institute) in computer-aided design (CAD) technology; Dr Pak Song-pae (KAIST) in CAD software; Dr Yi Chin-hyo (Electronic Research Institute) in development of the silicon semiconductor process; Dr Kwon Yong-se (KAIST) in the compound semiconductor technology; Dr Kim Chin-kon (Electronic Research Institute) in micro-pattern formation technology; Dr Son Pyong-ki (Kyongbuk University) in sensor elements; Dr Kim Ch'ung-ki (KAIST) in development of display elements; and Dr Yi Chong-han (School of Engineering of Seoul National University) in development of low-voltage elements.

In particular, the special feature of the development of the semiconductor technology is that research will be made in all those technological processes that include designing, processing technology, and special semi-conductors. A total of 14.7 billion won will be spent for this research in the period ranging from 1983 to 1987. Meanwhile, as for the plan comprehensive use of kaolinite--despite the rich domestic resources, \$100 million worth of kaolinite is being imported annually--is one of the big science plans; 7 brains and 53 researchers will take part in it and 9.3 billion won will be spent for this plan.

In implementing this plan, Dr Son Yon-su (KAIST) will be the top man and under him the following PhD's will take part: Dr Yi Tong-hwi and Dr Han Kyu-chin (Energy Resources Research Institute) in refining kaolinite; Dr O Yong-son (KAIST) in development of "formative zeolite 4A"; Dr Chong P'il-cho (Korean Chemical Research Institute) in the development of "ion exchange zeolite"; Dr Kim Yun-ho (KAIST) in ceramic material; Dr Chang Song-to in the development of "synthetic mullite"; and Dr Kim Su-chin (Seoul National University) and Dr Kim Chong-t'aek (Energy Resources Research Institute) in basic investigations.

The confirmed deposits of kaolinite is 70 million tons. However, refining and processing technology is lacking; therefore, the manufactured products of this resource are being imported.

It is planned that this research team will develop the technology of refining and processing kaolinite so that we cannot only manage without imports but also bring about exports.

Meanwhile, the KAIST has made a definite decision on the responsible men for the package research plan. Those who will lead research teams are as follows: Dr Pang Sung-yang (Electronic Research Institute) for development of computer technology; Dr Kang Il-ku (KAIST) for development of materials; Dr Ch'ae Yong-Pok (director of the Korean Chemical Research Institute) for new synthetic materials and precision chemistry; Dr Mun Sang-hup (KAIST) for high polymer chemistry; and Dr Han Mun-hui (KAIST) for genetic engineering.

Such a big science or package research system as this is expected to become a banner system which will lead the research development activities, which served only as "a research for the sake of research," because they were launched in separate arenas to become "a research with results." However, scientists are in principle egotistic in their character and tend to become one-sided. Therefore, the key to the success in this package research system may be found in how a great number of brains can be made to work together without friction.

7989

CSO: 4107/092

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LSI, VLSI, OPTIC COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Capital Investment To Increase

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "254 Billion Won To Be Invested by Three Semiconductor Companies; Capital Expected To Be Increased at An International Scale for Self-Sufficient Production of LSI, VLSI; 874.2 Billion Won Will Be Spent by 1988 for Equipment and Technology Development"]

[Text] The semiconductor industry led by Kumsong Semiconductor, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, and Hanguk Eletronics has decided to invest 254 billion won before the end of this year in order to develop and produce ahead of schedule large-scale integrated circuits (LSI) and very large-scale integrated circuits (VSLI) which are in short supply throughout the world. Also, Kumsong and Samsung are expanding their capital.

Kumsong and Samsung Will Invest 120 Billion Won Each and Hanguk Electronics, 14 Billion Won

According to sources in the industry on 19 January these enterprises, which are equipped with the capacity for wafer processing and assembly of the three major processes, circuit integration, wafer processing and assembly, are attempting to massively increase their capital in order to prepare for new businesses for the self-sufficient production of LSI and VSLI, and to lay a foundation for them.

Kumsong Semiconductor recently increased its capital by 11.2 billion won to 26 billion won. Following this Kumsong plans to increase by stages its capital to an international scale after the studying the needs for capital.

Last November, Samsung Semiconductor Communications increased, its capital by 5 billion won to a total of 26 billion won. It plans to increase its capital by 10 billion won by the end of this year to a total of 36 billion won.

On the other hand, Hanguk Electronics has not decided on concrete plans for increased investment, and it plans to use policy funds, including its own fund retained as the company and technological development fund for new businesses.

Keeping in step with the massive scale of increased capital, these companies are promoting vast investment plans. They plan to invest a total of 874.2 billion won by 1988 as a continuing project for equipment and technological development.

The three companies are now in the second year of business. During this year Kumsong Semiconductor and Samsung Semiconductor Communications plan to invest 120 billion won each, and Hanguk Electronics, 14 billion won, or a total of 254 billion won.

Optic Technology Introduced

[Article: Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 1 "Kumsong in Joint Venture With AT&T of United States, and Taehan With Sumitomo of Japan; Hanguk Optic Communications Joint Investment Will Be Dissolved"]

[Text] There is a strong force for the introduction of advanced high technology into the domestic optic communication industry.

Optic fiber communication, which is used widely not only as a means of communication for the future but also for military purposes, was first introduced to Korea in 1979. Since then four companies, Kumsong Electric Wire, Taehan Electric Wire, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, and Taeu Communications, have been participating in it. All of these companies have received approval for technology transfers from advanced overseas companies, and are expediting the building of plants and commercialization.

According to sources in the industry on 19 January Kumsong and Taehan, which jumped as the first Korea companies into optic communications, and established the Hanguk Optic Communications Corporation through joint investment and completed its practical applications, have reportedly received government approval for the introduction of technology through their technical cooperation with foreign companies in order to expand their own business.

Accordingly, Kumsong plans to invest 80 billion won at a 50:50 ratio with AT&T of the AT&T group of the United States to establish the Kumsong Optic Communications Corporation and to increase during the first half this year its capital to 12 billion won.

At the same time, it is reported that Kumsong will establish during this year with a 5 billion won investment an optic fiber production plant with an annual capacity of 300,000 km of long-wave optic fiber at Anyang. Kumsong plans to meet domestic demand for optic fiber and to earn the balance of international payments amounting to 120 million dollars through replacement of imports and exports.

Also, Taehan Electric Wire has received approval for the introduction of technology from Sumitono Electric Industry of Japan, and reportedly plans to prepare production facilities for long-wave optic fiber.

On the other hand, Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Taelu Communications, too, last year received approval for the introduction of technology from IT&T of the United States and Northern Telecom (NTI) of Canada, respectively. They are endeavoring to develop a mass production system and a related transmission system.

10372

CSO: 4107/081

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOUR NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED IN RESHUFFLE

SK080046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday promoted Pak Su-kil, minister at the Korean Observer Mission to the United States, to become ambassador to Morocco and appointed Yun Tae-hyon, minister at the Korean Embassy in Mexico, to become ambassador to Ecuador.

Former Consul General to Anchorage Kim Yong-kwon was named ambassador to Qatar while Yi Chung-su, a senior researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, was assigned to the Republic of Central Africa as ambassador.

Ambassador to Morocco Chong U-young, Ambassador to Ecuador Kim E-myong, Ambassador to Qatar Kim Sang-kyu and Ambassador to the Republic of Central Africa Pak No-su were all reassigned to the ministry's home office.

New Ambassador to Morocco Pak, 51, graduated from Korea University in 1959.

After serving at the Korean Embassy in Australia as a counselor in 1974, he moved to the Korean Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York in 1976.

After a three-year stint of working as director general of international treaties, Ambassador Pak was reassigned to the U.N. mission as minister in 1980.

Ambassador to Ecuador Yun, born in 1936, graduated from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in 1960.

Having served as a Ministry of Culture and Information official before joining the foreign service, he was named minister at the Korean Embassy in Mexico in 1981.

Born in 1928, Ambassador to Qatar Kim was a 1953 Seoul National University graduate.

He was assigned to Los Angeles as consul general in 1978-80 and to Anchorage in 1980-83 as consul general. Since then, he has been assigned to the ministry's home office.

Ambassador to the Republic of Central Africa Yi, 48, graduated from Yonsei University in 1961. He served in France as first secretary and counselor before he was named a deputy director general for African affairs.

In 1982, he was named a senior researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON COUNTRY'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

Expedition Planned

SK070915 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean first Antarctic expedition team will embark on its trip to the ice-covered continent on November 16 aboard a 3,300-ton krill trawler, a leading vernacular daily published here reported Wednesday.

The DONG-A ILBO said the expedition, composed of more than 10 experts in oceanography and orography, will conduct a wide-ranging survey on the continent, including meteorological observations, geological surveys, and examination of the polar icecap and ocean life.

The expedition, sponsored by Daiho Industrial Co. which owns the ocean-going fishing vessel, will mark the nation's first landing on the polar continent in history. The landing will provide a "bridgehead" for Korea's efforts to join the Antarctic treaty, the paper said.

The team will finish readying for the trip by the end of this month and begin adaptation training until the departure, according to the paper.

The explorers will land at the British or Japanese bases in a helicopter or on a boat, the paper added.

If the expedition is successful, the South Korean Government is likely to request becoming a party to the Antarctic treaty and the commission for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, the paper predicted.

South Korea has been successful in four rounds of krill fishing and a number of marine resource surveys in waters off Antarctica since 1978.

So far, five South Koreans have been to Antarctica on three separate occasions since 1963.

The Antarctic treaty that went into effect in 1961, now has 28 member nations. In 1980, 16 countries formed the commission for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.

Test Fishing Boat Returns

SK080212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--A South Korean krill trawler is returning home from Antarctic waters where it caught 2,656 tons of krill, 656 tons more than its original target, the fisheries administration said Thursday.

Daiho Industrial Co.'s Daiho No 707, which left for the Antarctic Ocean last November on Korea's fourth test fishing operation in the region since 1978, will arrive at the southern port of Pusan on March 18, the administration said.

The 3,237-ton ocean-going fishing vessel operated in waters off Enderby and Queen Maud, while four government research officials, boarded the ship December 8 at Australia's southwestern port of Fremantle, conducted oceanographic surveys.

It was the trawler's third such mission since 1981. For the 921 million won (some 1.16 million U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 795 won) project, the government paid 553 million won.

The Daiho Industrial Co. made a profit of 14 million won from its first test operation in 1981 by catching 429 tons of krill, and 53 million won from its second mission in 1982 by catching 1,959 tons.

Daiho's profit from this year's voyage is likely to reach 1.2 billion won, but company officials refused to be specific.

The first of the nation's test fishing operations and oceanographic surveys in the Antarctic waters was conducted by another fisheries company in 1978, but the 323 million won mission registered a loss of 271 million won.

In an effort to become a party to the Antarctic treaty, the South Korean Government granted 149 million won in financial aid for the first trial, 547 million won for 1981's mission, and 591 million won for the 1982's operation.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT--Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Transportation Ministry has decided to allow South Korean pilots, maintenance technicians and mechanics to find jobs with foreign employers starting this year. The ministry Friday abolished its administrative decree prohibiting South Korean pilots and maintenance workers from finding jobs with foreign air lines, a ministry official said. The decree was drafted in 1976 in a bid to protect and develop the domestic flight industry. Korean Air Lines (KAL) is manned by 590 pilots, navigators and flight engineers, and 2,880 maintenance technicians and mechanics. The U.S. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) certified KAL's facilities as an authorized maintenance station. Most KAL maintenance engineers have FAA licenses. It takes 11 years and costs 250,000 U.S. dollars to train a KAL pilot and seven to eight years and 110,000 dollars to train maintenance engineers, a ministry tally showed. [Text] [YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 9 Mar 84 SK]

ARGENTINE AMNESTY TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS--Seoul, 16 Mar (YONHAP)--About 1,000 South Koreans illegally staying in Argentina are likely to acquire permanent residence status as the South American Government has granted an amnesty to some of the illegal aliens living in the country, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Quoting a report from the South Korean Embassy in Buenos Aires, the ministry said the Argentine Government on March 13 announced an amnesty, under which all illegal aliens who arrived in the country before November 30, 1983, would benefit. Of some 5,400 South Koreans in Argentina, 4,342 have acquired permanent residence status from the Argentine Government, according to the report. Most South Koreans living in the South American country are engaged in commercial or manufacturing businesses, while some others work in agricultural or the service sector, the report said. [Text] [SK160647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 16 Mar 84]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN IRAQ EVACUATED--Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--With the deterioration of the Persian Gulf war, now in its 42d month, most South Korean construction workers in Basra, Iraq, have taken temporary shelter in a safe place, the Foreign Ministry reported Friday. According to a cable from the South Korean consulate-general in Baghdad, Hyundai Construction Co. Ltd. has evacuated its 305 workers, including 157 Koreans and 76 Indians, from a construction site in Basra to Bakr, some 40 kilometers south of the key Iraqi port city. Hyundai also withdrew 52 Korean workers from another work site in Basra and left only

23 employees to manage its office and construction materials, the cable said. The company's move was taken as some Iranian shells fell as near as 70 meters from one of Hyundai's construction sites in Basra on March 6 and 7. However, no damage to the site was reported, the cable added. The top South Korean construction company is building water supply and sewerage facilities for Basra. In addition to Hyundai's 23 management personnel, there still remain 49 Korean workers from other South Korean construction firms and four seamen, the cable said. Meanwhile, South Korean construction companies working in Iraq said they will decide whether to continue their projects according to developments in the Iran-Iraq war. [Text] [SK090707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT 9 Mar 84]

NEW OMANI AMBASSADOR--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--Hamed Nasser Mansoor al Toobi, a 36-year-old career diplomat of Oman, will fly into Seoul Thursday afternoon to assume his post as the Middle East country's first ambassador to South Korea. Korea and Oman established diplomatic relations in 1974. In 1976, Korea opened an embassy in Muscat, the capital of the Middle East nation. [Text] [SK090655 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 8 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY PREVIEWS ROK-QATAR SUMMIT SCHEDULED IN APRIL

SK160104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Trade promotion and technical cooperation are expected to top the list of issues to be discussed by President Chon Tu-hwan and Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad al-Thani, the emir of Qatar, who will arrive in Seoul April 20.

A diplomatic source said yesterday that it should be possible to achieve a considerable increase in Korean exports to Qatar, whose per capita income was more than \$26,000 in 1981.

Korean exports of machinery, rubber products, steel and other manufactured goods, which totaled \$19 million in 1982, declined to \$5 million in 1983. Korea imported about \$90 million worth of crude oil last year.

So far this year, four Korean construction companies have won contracts worth \$4.6 million, a \$2 million increase over the same period last year.

Qatar, which relies on oil exports for 90 percent of its total income, is turning to capital- and technology-intensive heavy industries, which require considerable technological cooperation from more advanced nations. A diplomatic source noted that Qatar is expanding its facilities for refining oil, natural gas liquefaction and production of fertilizer and cement.

During Shaykh Khalifah's state visit, Korea and Qatar will discuss the training of Qatar technicians in Korea and the dispatch of Korean technicians to the Arab nation.

On the diplomatic side, the Chon-Khalifah summit talks will further consolidate the traditional friendship maintained between the two countries, which established diplomatic relations in 1971, the source said.

Qatar, which has refused to establish relations with North Korea, supports Seoul's formula for peaceful unification through direct dialogue. Qatar maintains a nonaligned neutral foreign policy within the context of the Arab League, the diplomatic source said.

Although it does not want to become deeply involved in regional problems arising outside the Arab world, Qatar does support independence movements and anti-colonialism.

Taking sides with moderate Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia with regard to the Lebanon conflict, the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq war, Qatar seeks stability in the region to prevent it from becoming a battleground for superpower rivalries.

Despite its trade relations with Romania, China and other Communist countries, Qatar does not have diplomatic ties with them.

The diplomatic source said Qatar maintains close links with the United States, Britain and other Western countries although it does not want to appear too pro-American in view of its relations with radical Arab nations and the PLO.

Shaykh Khalifah's state visit will also help promote religious and athletic exchanges between the two countries, he said.

Qatar has contributed \$103,200 toward the construction of mosques in Korea.

Some 1,186 Koreans are currently living in Qatar. They include technicians, construction workers and employees of Korean trading companies.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIRMS TO EXPAND TV MANUFACTURING PLANTS ABROAD

SK130131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Major Korean electronics companies plan to build new TV manufacturing plants or expand the existing ones in the United States or other countries to reduce the impact of antidumping charges imposed on Korean exports.

Instead of exporting finished products, the ministry will encourage the electronics companies to sell TV components and semifinished goods to avoid import restrictions from foreign countries.

It will also encourage development of VTRS and other high-tech products for exports on a long-term basis.

The committee was one of the 13 house panels opened during the day to question government officials.

At the Education-Information Committee, Minister of Education Kwon Ehyok said a plan to improve the present college entrance system will be made public later this month.

Based on the results of a public opinion poll, he said, the Ministry of Education will decide on whether or not to revise the present system.

If it is to be revised, the ministry will decide on how to readjust the present ratio of state-run preliminary test scores, high school records and physical test scores in the final scores required for admission, he said.

Another revision under consideration, he said, is whether or not to allow universities and colleges to give Korean composition tests, score the results of interviews with applicants and give additional scores to the subjects related to their future majors.

Minister Kwon said further that the government plans to reassign vice directors to boards of education established at cities and provincial administrations to help alleviate heavy workloads of directors of the education boards.

The posts of vice directors, except those in Seoul and Pusan, were abolished under the plan to reduce the government structure in 1981.

He said a juvenile guidance committee will be organized to guide and counsel problem students.

Kwon disclosed this and other plans in reply to questions by both ruling and opposition party lawmakers.

Rep. Kim Kil-chun of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club said faculty members should be allowed to become directly involved in school administration in order to help enhance the campus autonomy.

He insisted that the Ministry of Education closely supervise the operation of schools now that campus autonomy is fully guaranteed following the withdrawal of security personnel from the campuses.

Rep. Kang Won-chae of the opposition Democratic Korea Party insisted that a tense atmosphere still prevails on the campus although detained students were released and they are being readmitted to schools. He asked the minister to explain why.

Cho Yong-kil, director general of the Office of Monopoly, said efforts will be increased to check the illegal outflow of foreign cigarettes from American military post exchanges (PX).

He made these remarks at the Finance Committee when Rep. Hong Ta-tuk of the Democratic Korea Party demanded that the monopoly office request the U.S. military authorities to release a roster of those who illegally pass cigarettes out of PX and punish them.

Cho said that the outflow of PX cigarettes reduced to one-fourth since 1976 as a result of sustained efforts rendered in cooperation with American authorities.

As to allegations by other opposition lawmakers that excessive crackdown on those who smoke foreign cigarettes or disclosing names of the smokers are tantamount to the infringement upon human rights, Cho replied, "I'll see to it that there will never be any excessive checking of foreign cigarette smokers."

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

OVERSEAS COOPERATION COUNCIL REORGANIZATION

SK120430 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, 12 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea is expanding the function and organization of its overseas cooperation council, an inter-ministerial agency set up last year at the Economic Planning Board (EPB), in an effort to be better prepared for the rapidly changing climate of the world economy.

An EPB spokesman said Monday that the deputy prime minister who is concurrently EPB minister will chair the council in the reorganization. The council has been headed by the EPB vice minister.

Government ministers will be placed on the council instead of vice ministers who currently hold those positions, he said. Subcommittee members who are now bureau directors will be replaced by assistant ministers.

In addition, the overseas cooperation council will house a new office for foreign investment consultation which is to be headed by a bureau director level official.

The EPB plans to transfer the foreign investment consultation office, now under the Finance Ministry, to the council and to expand it to include officials from the EPB, the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The new office will be in charge of policy coordination for foreigners' investment, improvement of the nation's foreign investment condition, and consultation service for foreign investors, the spokesman said.

He said the reorganization will provide foreign investors with better investment conditions and reduce their complaints.

Meanwhile, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is moving to increase the number of the nation's commercial attaches assigned to diplomatic missions abroad to help overcome import restriction barriers and to seek continued export growth.

The ministry said Korea now has only 11 commercial attaches abroad, while the nation's annual trade volume exceeds 50 billion U.S. dollars.

The specific number of new commercial attaches was not made available however.

CSO: 4100/85

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT--Seoul, 25 Feb (YONHAP)--Overseas investment by South Korean businesses has paid off handsomely in recent years with the amount of remittance to Korea increasing sharply since 1980. According to the Bank of Korea Saturday, the yearly amount of money remitted from Korean companies' branches abroad averaged 2.3 million U.S. dollars from 1968 to 1979. The amount skyrocketed to 21 million dollars in 1980 and further to 33.7 million dollars and 31.9 million dollars in 1982 and 1983, respectively. Meanwhile, overseas investment also contributed to increasing the country's exports and provided Korean workers with chances to earn wages. Korea's exports made through its foreign-based locally incorporated firms from 1968 to 1983 totaled 10.9 billion dollars, while imports from the locally incorporated firms during the same period stood at 5.8 billion dollars, the Central Bank said. A total of 15,127 Koreans worked at the overseas branches as of the end of last June and earned 774 million dollars, according to the BOK. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 25 Feb 84 SK]

COMMODITY EXPORTS--Seoul, 3 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports in the first two months of the year totaled more than four billion U.S. dollars, up 40.3 percent over the same period last year. Imports in the cited two-month period, however, rose only 17.5 percent to nearly 4.5 billion dollars. Electronics, textiles and ships led the current favorable export performance. Most of these manufactured goods are being shipped to the United States and European countries, a Commerce and Industry Ministry official said Saturday. Receipts of export letters of credit also urged 24.3 percent to nearly 3.2 billion dollars in the two-month period. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 3 Mar 84 SK]

TRADE CENTER--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--Major South Korean business conglomerates have agreed to set up a large joint trade center in Singapore aiming to expand their businesses into Southeast Asia, business sources said Thursday. The sources said that six business groups--Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Ssangyong, Kukje and Hanjin--and the state-run Pohang Iron and Steel Co. have decided to establish the trade center tentatively named "the Korea Center." Currently, representatives of the Korean interests are seeking official approval for the plan from the Singapore government, sources said. They said that the projected trade center is aimed at meeting the government's policy of increasing exports and diversifying export markets. At present, the United States and Japan are

the major outlets of Korean commodities. The Pohang Iron and Steel Co., which took the initiative in forming the plan, has predicted that iron and steel products would emerge as major export items to Southeast Asian markets. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 8 Mar 84 SK]

KOREAN BUSINESSES IN PANAMA--Seoul, 13 Mar (YONHAP)--A Panamanian trade mission said Monday that Korean businesses could attain indirect access to North and South American markets through joint ventures with Panamanian interests. During a seminar sponsored by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mario Luis Typaldos, executive director of the Panamanian Investment Council, said foreign investors in his country are given many benefits, including exemption from taxes on income from exports. Typaldos also referred to the Colon, Panama, free trade zone as a promising base for Korean businesses. He said that the city, the gateway to the Panama Canal from the Caribbean Sea, is the largest and most successful free trade zone in the Western Hemisphere, and is the second largest in the world next to Hong Kong. Korea's advancement in Panama in the fields of textiles, garments, footwear, and tableware would be profitable, Typaldos said. Meanwhile, a Panamanian investment attraction mission, led by Commerce and Industry Minister Carlos Julio Quijano, Jr. flew into Seoul Sunday for a four-day visit. During their stay in Korea, the Panamanians will conduct individual talks with Korean businessmen who are interested in investing in Panama. They also will tour industrial complexes here. [Text] [SK130104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 13 Mar 84]

CSO: 4100/85

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ABSOLUTENESS, UNCONDITIONALITY IN FULFILLING PARTY POLICY URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by MINJU CHOSON reporter: "Spreading the Flames in the Hearts of the Masses"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Literary art is a powerful indoctrination means which enhances the mental and moral aspects and the cultural level of the workers and encourages them in struggle and innovation."

The Anju Region Coal Mining Combined Enterprise is reaping new success in coal mining by linking the motion picture effectiveness struggle with revolutionary practice and carrying them out substantially under the guidance of party organizations.

The functionaries of the combined enterprise and the mines are going in deeply among the miners to carry out vigorously in various styles and methods the effectiveness struggle for the art films "Coming Through the Trials," "The Year of Transformation," "Always One Mind," and "The Vow of That Day."

The functionaries are actively carrying out visual agitation and art agitation on columns and are carrying out appreciation meetings and explanatory discussions to make all the miners have burning loyalty to the party and the leader and shiningly over-fulfill the coal production tasks entrusted to them with an indomitable spirit of struggle.

Thus they are vigorously encouraging and motivating all the miners to realize without fail the resolve they gained watching the motion pictures.

By organizing and carrying out the motion picture effectiveness struggle in varied styles and methods to fit the characteristics of the subjects in this way, a new transformation is being achieved in the miners' ideological aspects and work style.

Not long ago the primary level functionaries' effectiveness meeting for the art motion picture "The Year of Transformation" was held at the T'aeyang Coal Mine.

Recalling warmly the moving scenes of the motion picture, the primary level functionaries resolved firmly to repay with loyalty the great trust and expectations of the great leader and the glorious Party Center like the motion picture heroes.

Following the example of the unyielding struggle spirit of the motion picture heroes who put their lives on the line and upheld the party's line to the end in the days of arduous trials, the primary level functionaries raised their increased coal production targets and resolved to fulfill them without fail.

The functionaries' work style changed markedly after the motion picture effectiveness meeting.

Many gallery leaders and company leaders went deeply in among the miners to plan and carry out battle organization work more concretely and to make a breakthrough with their model of leading by example.

With their capable battle command, they solved knotty problems timely and had equipment at full operation and full load at all coal mining sites. Thus, compared to the same period last year, coal production has now increased 1.2 times.

The motion picture effectiveness struggle is also being carried out vigorously at the Ipsok Coal Mine.

Effectiveness meetings at the Ipsok Coal Mine were held on such topics as "The hero and I" for the older miners, "Let us find our methods in reality" for functionaries, and "Let us live like the hero" for young miners.

These meetings truly had great effectiveness.

Having the one mind of loyalty to repay the love and concern of the great leader and the glorious Party Center and, like the heroes of the motion pictures, never tiring, one of the old tunnel miners used his intelligence and investigated repeatedly to research a new method of cutting coal.

Equipment operators also followed the motion picture heroes' example of self-reliance and their revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle to provide parts on their own and greatly increase equipment operating time, while the young miners took up the zeal of the heroes and achieved surprising results in tunneling and coal cutting.

In this way, the functionaries and miners of the Anju Region Coal Mining Combined Enterprise are vigorously carrying out the motion picture effectiveness struggle to bring about great innovations in coal production.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November-December 1982:

5 Nov 82 p 1 three-quarters page with border: "Production, Study and Living--All in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas--Let Us Continue to Uphold the Slogan of the Party and Vigorously Move Forward": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 215, 5 Nov 82, pp D 7-11; "Kim Chong-il Slogan on Guerrilla Style Lauded"]

6 Nov 82 p 1 lower left: "Envoy of Friendship of the Central African People": Extends warm welcome to General Andre Kolingba, head of state of the Republic of Central Africa and chairman of the military committee for national reconstruction; notes the struggle of the people of Central Africa for economic and cultural development and a diversified development of their national economy during the period of 1982-1985; stresses the progress in education through building more schools; calls for the development of closer ties with the Central African Republic and for mutual success in the movement of nonaligned countries.

7 Nov 82 p 2 lower right: "The 65th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 216, 8 Nov 82, pp D 10-11: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]

11 Nov 82 p 1 lower right: "Let Us Perform the Winter Fishing Battle On a Large Scale": States that the fishermen are presently engaged in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and achieve the goal of 5 million tons of fish ahead of schedule including the task assigned to them by Kim Il-song of catching 2.5 million tons of pollack by the end of the eighties; calls for maximum effort in fishing operations during the winter season on the east coast including scientific fishing systems and fish-spotting; urges all functionaries in provinces bordering the sea to work in tandem with fish processors so that not a single fish be lost or wasted and to perform political and economic agitation projects in the fishing areas, docks and processing plants in order to create a new upswing in this year's fishing operations and fisheries products production.

12 Nov 82 p 2, center half page with border: "The Meeting of the Front-Rankers in the Chollima Movement Who Have Turned Out to Create the 'Speed of the Eighties'": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 257, JPRS 82416, 8 Dec 82, pp 54-60: "'NODONG SINMUN' On Meeting of Chollima Movement"]

18 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us All Become Innovators of Honor in the Struggle to Create the 'Speed of the Eighties'": Urges all to play an active role in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" which is a campaign to create major upswings and innovations in socialist economic construction during the 1980's; emphasizes the function of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" in bringing about the achievement of the second 7-Year plan and the 10 major long-range goals ahead of schedule; urges all party members and workers to foster a spirit of loyalty to the party and to carry out party policy especially in the sectors of mining, metallurgy, construction materials, electric power, ferrous-metals, machines and chemicals; emphasizes the role of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes as two major campaigns in which the party members and workers should participate in order to create the "speed of the eighties" and reach new heights in socialist economic construction.

20 Nov 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Substantially Perform Political Work to Create the 'Speed of the Eighties'": States that this is the time when the speed of the chollima must be attained through the speed battle to achieve the second 7-year plan and the 10 long-range goals; notes the success achieved in the 1970's under the slogan of converting the whole society to chuche and now the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" is playing a major role in assuring success in achieving the second 7-year plan and the 10 long-range goals; stresses the need for proper performance of political work among the workers and party members so that they will heighten their zeal and actively participate in the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" so that socialist economic construction will be accelerated to a considerably rapid pace.

22 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a New Transformation in Heat Management": Calls for a vigorous struggle to carry out the measures which Kim Il-song outlined in his program to improve the production of heating facilities and methods of heat management as part of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" and overcome the difficulties of heating during the winter season; calls for more mechanization and automation in heat power facilities and modernization and improvement of heat management in heat manufacturing and heat consumption factories and enterprises and for all to participate more vigorously in the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties".

23 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Effectively Utilize Press, Die Forge Equipment": Notes that the historic Hamhung Plenum of the Central Committee of the KWP called for completion of Press, Die Forge Conversion in production and that it is necessary to utilize these facilities and equipments effectively in order to achieve this goal; emphasizes the capacity and effectiveness of machine manufacturing plants and the need for greater utilization of press, die forge equipment in order to achieve the goal of completing conversion to press, die forge equipment in the machine industry within 2-3 years as set forth by the Hamhung Plenum of the Central Committee of the KWP; calls for more utilization of die presses and production of structural steel in conjunction with the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and thereby contribute to the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties".

25 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Grasp Hold of Economic Guidance and the Technical Revolution and Bring About Endless Production Upswings": Notes that there are only 2 years left to achieve the second 7-year plan and that the 10 long-range goals must be achieved thereafter; emphasizes the role that the functionaries play through their economic guidance in furthering the technical revolution today when the scope of the economy has greatly expanded and the links among the various production sectors have tightened; emphasizes the role of scientists and technicians in the technical revolution and calls for proper coordination among the various sectors of the national economy; calls for concentrated political work so as to achieve the goals of the second 7-year plan and make a major contribution to the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties".

27 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Next Year's Production Measures": Emphasizes the necessity for proper preparation for next year's production in the face of the heavy task of fulfilling the new prospective plan for accelerating the completion of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule; notes that the battle for next year's production preparations is to be carried out in concert with the present battle to achieve this year's goals; calls for timely provision of raw and processed materials to the production bases and points out the important role the working class in the extraction, metallurgy and transportation sectors play in this effort; urges all party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the workers and assist them in their efforts not to waste a single minute or second in their chores for preparing for next year's production.

29 Nov 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts in Coal Mines and Increase Coal Production Decisively": Notes the important role which coal plays in all units of all sectors and the fact that without an ample supply of coal, production units will be hampered no matter how high their technical expertise or how ardent their zeal; urges central economic organizations including provincial economic guidance committee members to go among the coal miners within the coal mines and settle their difficulties, assist them in achieving their coal production quotas and assure timely provision of coal to the production bases and thereby achieve a greater victory in the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties".

1 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Raise Up the Role of Factory and Enterprise Headquarters": Notes that the basic activity of factories and enterprises is production and that it is the headquarters of each factory and enterprise which sees to it that a production systematic plan is formulated and that the production processes are properly performed to achieve this plan as well as enable planning, technology and production to be properly coordinated and new technology rapidly incorporated in the production process; calls for the headquarters in factories and enterprises to organize and give political direction to campaigns to create the "speed of the eighties" in their factories and to instill in their workers the proper understanding of their role in these campaigns; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to explain fully to the functionaries in the factory and enterprise headquarters the economic policy of the party and the necessity of waging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" in their factories and enterprises.

4 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "With Pride in Reaping the Unprecedented Harvest, Let Us Accelerate Preparations for Next Year's Farming": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 237, 9 Dec 82, pp D 7-9: "NODONG SINMUN Reviews This Year's Harvest"]

6 Dec 82 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Firmly Adhere to and Implement Party Policy and Slogans": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 236, 8 Dec 82, pp D 4-8: "'NODONG SINMUN' On Party Policy and Slogans"]

8 Dec 82 p 1 center right: "Let Us Give Priority to Excavation and Strippage in the Coal Mines": Calls for priority to be given to excavation and strippage in the coal mines in order to provide more coal to steel and iron mills and to the power plants, factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector, cement and building materials sectors which are now actively engaged in the struggle to "create the speed of the eighties"; notes that the party's policy has been to allow over 3 years' amount of excavation for basic excavation and over 6 months' amount for preparatory excavation and has determined that manpower and materials be allocated on a 50-50 basis for excavation and strippage in order to increase coal production; calls for the machine industrial sector to provide modern equipment to the coal production areas on a regular basis so that they may be run at full capacity in the coal mines so as to increase coal production to a much greater extent; urges all party organizations and three revolutions team members to instill in the functionaries and workers an appreciation for party policy regarding giving priority to excavation and strippage and for all workers in the coal mining sector to engage wholeheartedly in the struggle to "create the speed of the eighties".

9 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Successfully Solve the Scientific and Technological Problems Arising in Machine Industrial Development": Calls for realization of the decisions of the Hamhung Plenum on converting to presses, die forging, waging the welding and insulation materials revolutions in the industrial sector so as to contribute to the development of industry at a rapid pace under the leadership of the party and more quickly expedite the automation, modernization, enlargement and rapidization of machine equipment; urges the scientific research sector and machine industrial sector to muster all their scientific and technical forces for machine industrial development and for scientists and researchers to concentrate primarily on carrying out the decisions of the Hamhung Plenum; calls for scientists, research personnel and three revolutions teams to make a strong effort to instill in their personnel the importance of carrying out Kim Il-song's instructions which he gave at the Hamhung Plenum and the party's wishes for incorporation of presses, die forging, welding and insulation materials into the production process; calls for close coordination with the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes and the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions so as to intensify the creative cooperation among the scientists, technicians and workers.

11 Dec 82 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Struggle to Improve Quality in Production and Construction": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 240, 14 Dec 82, pp D 9-13: "Qualitative Improvement in Economy Urged"]

13 Dec 82 p 1 lower left: "May the Guidance Functionaries Penetrate Deep Into Reality and Live and Work Along With the Workers": Notes that guidance functionaries are organizers and executors of party policy and therefore must go deep into reality and live and work alongside the workers in order to ensure that the revolutionary tasks are accomplished; stresses that even higher goals have been set under the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties" thereby requiring the guidance functionaries to go among the production masses and work along with them and to emulate the example set by Kim Il-song on his on-the-spot guidance trips; calls for the functionaries to eat and sleep with the producing masses and to instill in them a fervor for fulfilling their quotas and implementing party policy through political work among them so as to realize the mammoth goals set by the Sixth Party Congress.

14 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Positively Expedite Capital Construction to Conquer the Nonferrous Metals Summit": Notes the necessity for production of nonferrous metals in order to develop industry in a variety of ways as well as bring about a technical improvement in the national economy; terms nonferrous metals a most important raw material which is absolutely needed for the development of a modern industry and urges all to expedite the achievement of the 1.5 million ton nonferrous metal production goal ahead of schedule; calls upon mineral mines and smelteries to expand and develop in order to attain the 1.5 million ton goal of nonferrous metal production; emphasizes that capital construction is needed on a grand scale in order to achieve the production of nonferrous metals which the party requires for industrial development; calls upon all party organizations of every level to instill in their members and the workers an appreciation of the programmatic instructions which Kim Il-song gave at the historic Hamhung Plenum and for the administration economic functionaries to see to it that all equipment is kept in good repair and to give party-style guidance in formulating plans for providing the necessary materials and equipment on time; calls for the party organizations to explain to the functionaries and workers the programmatic instructions of Kim Il-song on conquering the nonferrous metals summit and see to it that they implement these instructions in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality and that all construction workers and functionaries strive to become admirable innovators in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and conquer the summit of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals which the party has established.

15 Dec 82 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "The Significant Congress Effecting a Turning Point in the Work of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 243, 17 Dec 82, pp D 6-11: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]

17 Dec 82 p 1 upper half with border: "May the Functionaries Highly Display a Party Spirit, Working Class Nature and Populist Nature": State that everything needed for the successful accomplishment of the revolution and construction is contained in party policy and the party line and that every post must assure that the functionaries and workers take an active part in the struggle to implement party policy and highly display loyalty to the party and a spirit of dedicated service to the people; indicates that under the wise leadership of the leader and the party, large-scale central industrial factories, medium and small local industrial factories are set up and public service facilities can be found

everywhere but the basic problem is how dedicated the functionaries are to such facilities; emphasizes the necessity of developing an atmosphere of zealously implementing the economic policy of the party and rearing the functionaries as key members of the party and trainers of the masses burning with zeal to carry out the instructions of the party and their leader, Comrade Kim Il-song; calls for intensification of ideological indoctrination among the functionaries in all party organizations and honing them into faithful workers imbued with a party spirit which proceeds to fight bravely for the party, working class and the people; urges all the functionaries to display a high party spirit, working class nature and populist spirit and achieve endless advances in socialist construction and improvement of the living standard of the people.

20 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Battle of Tideland Reclamation": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 262, JPRS 82702, 21 Jan 83, pp 38-41: "'NODONG SINMUN' Stresses Tideland Reclamation"]

21 Dec 82 p 1 lower left: "60th Anniversary of Soviet Founding": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 247, 23 Dec 82, pp D 5-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]

24 Dec 82 p 1 upper three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Hold High the Slogan 'Ideology, Technology and Culture, to the Requirements of Chuche!' and Vigorously Wage the Three Revolutions": Notes that an appropriate slogan is needed at every stage in revolutionary development and that at this time when the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" is being waged under the banner of the three revolutions, the party has selected the slogan: "Ideology, Technology and Culture, to the Requirements of Chuche" in order to step up the pace in accomplishing the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural; emphasizes that this slogan is an assurance for achieving the glorious cause of chuche and successfully build a communist society; calls for all functionaries to be familiar with the significance of this slogan and the fact that the will of the party center is embodied in it; urges all to hold this slogan on high as they struggle to implement the three revolutions line and achieve a new upswing in socialist construction.

24 Dec 82 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Further Develop Study-While-Working Higher Education System": [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 261, JPRS 82662, 17 Jan 83, pp 102-103: "'NODONG SINMUN' Calls for Higher Education"]

27 Dec 82 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Push Ahead with Revolution and Construction by Thoroughly Implementing the Socialist Constitution": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 251, 30 Dec 82, pp D 9-14: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Socialist Constitution Day"]

29 Dec 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage a Mass Campaign to Have Press and Die Forge Machinery Reproduce Themselves": Notes that at the recent Hamhung Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the task of completing the conversion of the manufacturing process to presses and die forges within 2-3 years was assigned as part of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties": calls upon all factories and enterprises to participate in this campaign with the

same zeal that they participated in the campaign to have machinery reproduce themselves in 1959; cautions against standing by and letting a few factories and enterprises which specialize in producing presses and die forges produce all the presses and die forges since ample production cannot be assured in this manner; calls upon all workers and functionaries to wage a mass campaign to produce presses and die forges and thereby create an upswing in production and step up the pace in creating the "speed of the eighties"; emphasizes that the campaign to have machine tools reproduce themselves was successful in the 1950's because the working class displayed indefatigable fidelity to the party and leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and spared no effort in their struggle to implement his instructions; stresses that an important requirement in the speed battle is to maintain a high quality and large amount of production simultaneously rather than concentrating on quantity to the detriment of quality; urges economic guidance functionaries in the appropriate committees and ministries in the Administration Council as well as the provincial economic guidance committees to carry out periodic evaluation of the status of press and die forge production on a normal basis and expedite the mass campaign to have press and die forge machinery reproduce themselves on a nationwide scale.

8446

CSO: 4110/058

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH URGED TO LEAD LAW-ABIDING LIVES

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 15 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Youth Are Urged to Set the Pattern for Socialist Law-Abiding Life"]

[Text] Today marks the first anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic document, "On Strengthening Socialist Law-Abiding Life," by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

This historic document of the beloved comrade leader published last year in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the socialist constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea formulated and proposed by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song is the principle and summary of the chuche law-abiding life which exclusively systematized, further enriched and developed the thought and theory of the great leader on the socialist law-abiding life.

The document fully and clearly enunciates all theoretical and practical problems posed in the socialist law-abiding life, ranging from the essence and necessity of the socialist law-abiding life to tasks and methods for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

It is an important policy that our party has consistently upheld to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life on the foundation of the socialist constitution formulated and proposed by the great leader.

The beloved comrade leader published the immortal classic document, "On Strengthening the Socialist Law-Abiding Life," which exclusively systematizes and summarizes the theory of the chuche law-abiding life in the historic period when the conversion of the entire society with the chuche ideology was more vigorously stepped up in accordance with the line proposed by the 6th Party Congress. This was an event which opened up an impetus for a new shift in strengthening the national and political life of our people and youth and in further consolidating our state and social system.

In the document, the essence and characteristics of the socialist law-abiding life are freshly and scientifically formalized on the foundation of the chuche ideology.

The beloved comrade leader pointed out as follows: "Socialist law-abiding life means that all members of society work and live in accordance with legal norms and regulatory demands formulated by the socialist state. The socialist law-abiding life is the self-conscious regulated life of the masses of working people who obey the legal order of the state. And it is an organizational life of the state to unitarily mobilize people and to realize communal life on the basis of legal norms and regulations." ("On Strengthening Socialist Law-Abiding Life," p 2).

The beloved comrade leader fully enunciated the idea that it is the socialist law-abiding life that all members of society work and live in accordance with legal norms and regulations formulated by the socialist state. Thus, he newly clarified that in the socialist society in which the masses of people are the masters of the state and society a true realm of a law-abiding life exists as an unique area of social life. He also clarified further that the socialist law-abiding life is a self-conscious regulated life of the masses of working people who obey the legal order of the state, and it is an organizational life of the state designed to unitarily mobilize members of society on the basis of norms and regulations and to realize a communal life. Thus, for the first time in history the essential characteristics of the socialist law-abiding life were scientifically clarified.

This is the unitarily just ideological theory that was creatively enunciated on the basis of the scientific analysis of the intrinsic demand of the socialist system and the popular nature of socialist laws. It thus lets people acquire high self-awareness of and endless pride in the socialist law-abiding life.

The beloved comrade leader also enunciated that socialist laws which serve the masses of working people are a powerful weapon for consolidating and developing the state and social system, and are a powerful means of revolutionizing, working classifying all members of society and concerting the entire society with the chuche ideology. This lets our people and youth more deeply cherish the high self-consciousness and revolutionary resolve that only if they fully abide by state laws and sincerely participate in a law-abiding life, can they successfully fulfill the general duty of our revolution, that is, converting the entire society with the chuche ideology.

In this historic document of the beloved comrade leader, which summarizes our party policy for socialist law-abiding life, is also fully clarified the problem of establishing a revolutionary law-abiding spirit as the basic demand for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, the fundamental standpoint that party and state power organizations must adhere to in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, and their specific tasks.

Truly, this immortal classic document providing full answers to all theoretical and practical problems posed in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is a permanent beacon that brilliantly illuminates the future path of the struggle for strengthening and enveloping the chuche law-abiding life. And it is a programmatic direction for the party and the state of the

working class to permanently uphold in stepping up revolution and construction by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and by skillfully managing the socialist society.

Our people and youth accepted this historic document and waged a vigorous struggle to implement it during the past year. Thus, a new shift has occurred in our country in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, and the revolutionary law-abiding spirit has been established more strongly than ever in the entire society.

The SWYL [Socialist Workers Youth League] carried out ideological indoctrination and the ideological struggle designed to establish the law-abiding spirit in combination with the task to more fully establish the party's unitary ideological system and to establish organizational discipline for moving the entire league as one under the party guidance. It has combined the guidance of SWYL organizational life with the struggle to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life, and thus concentrated on making all youth self-consciously observe laws and regulations of the state. Thus, our youth are at the forefront of observing socialist legal norms and regulations.

The struggle to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life can never be allowed to remain at a standstill. It is inevitable that the more revolution and construction are intensified, the more it is demanded.

The conversion of the entire society with the chuche ideology as the general duty of our revolution is not conceivable separate from the struggle to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

Strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is posed as a more urgent task, given the condition that the class struggle is being more fiercely waged both at home and abroad.

We are on the path of revolution and socialist construction which entails a serious class struggle. Especially we are now directly confronting U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, and the remnants of the hostile classes still survive in our society. Given the condition that enemies are engaging in various machinations overtly and covertly, only if we strengthen the dictatorial function of the socialist state and intensify the struggle to strongly establish a legal order, can we prevent the hostile elements from establishing a foothold anywhere and strongly defend the socialist gains.

The struggle to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life is an urgent demand for accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction and for creating "the Speed of the 80's."

Socialist economic and cultural construction, too, is promoted through the struggle to abide by law and order of the state.

Unless we strengthen the socialist law-abiding life, we cannot even take a step forward in socialist economic and cultural construction, nor can we expect much in the struggle to create "the Speed of the 80's."

When we fully establish the revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout the entire society in accordance with the demand of our party ideology, theory and policy for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, and when all members of society move, work and live as one in accordance with legal norms and regulations formulated by the state, we can bring about a great new shift in consolidating and developing the socialist system and in accelerating the revolutionary cause and the socialist and communist cause.

Our party now expects youth to forge a pattern in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life to meet the demand of the revolutionary development.

Youth who are the political reserves of our party, the vanguards and shock brigades in implementing party policies ought to stand at the forefront also in implementing the party policy for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

The beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "The masters of the socialist law-abiding life are socialist workers. Accordingly, all workers ought to participate with the attitude of a master in the law-abiding life with self-awareness" (Ibid., p 10).

Different from the capitalist society in which the enforcement of law is unilaterally imposed on the masses of working people by the exploiting classes, in the socialist society law is the masses' own and it is observed and executed by their high self-awareness. As law is based on self-awareness, therein lies the essential superiority and characteristic of the socialist law-abiding life. SWYL members and youth must acquire the high self-awareness that they are the masters of socialist laws, and they must always firmly uphold the attitude and stand of a master in observing norms and regulations.

Socialist laws are also obligatory. If they should violate socialist laws, it will amount to voluntarily discarding qualifications on their part as citizens.

All SWYL members and youth must acquire high self-awareness of the laws of the state, and at the same time they must possess the lofty sense of duty to fully defend laws and the revolutionary law-abiding spirit.

Unless they know the laws and regulations of the state, they cannot strongly observe them, nor can they correctly execute them.

SWYL members and youth must strengthen the study of our socialist constitution, and the classic works of the great leader, legal documents, and particularly the classic document of the beloved comrade leader, "On Strengthening Socialist Law-Abiding Life." Thus they must deeply master the chuche legal ideology and theory of our party, and work and live always and in all places in accordance with their demands. At the same time, they must familiarize themselves with socialist labor laws, labor discipline and regulations, and all other legal norms that every citizen must know, legal norms and regulations related to their sectors and units, and establish a pattern in establishing the revolutionary spirit of working and living in accordance with their demand.

People's economic plans are indeed the laws of the state. SWYL members and youth must unfailingly overfulfill assigned plans and tasks by day, by 10 days, by month and by index, and create the "the Speed of the 80's" in all sectors and in all units. They must immediately perform the vanguard role in implementing the decision of the 8th Plenum of the 6th Party Congress. Furthermore, our youth must broadly develop social and political activity for explaining and publicizing the regulations and laws of the state among the masses in order to make true contributions to establishing the revolutionary law-abiding spirit throughout the entire society.

The struggle to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life must be closely combined with the ideological struggle to eradicate all law-violating phenomena and the vestiges of the old ideology which give birth to them.

All SWYL members and youth must not overlook even the slightest phenomenon of violating laws, and actively struggle against it.

SWYL organizations must fully inform youth of the laws and regulations of the state, indoctrinate them to let them set a pattern for observing them, and actively support and generalize the affirmative model. SWYL organizations must wage a strong ideological struggle against the phenomenon of violating laws and regulations even in the slightest degree.

It is imperative that functionaries of SWYL demonstrate the model of leading by personal example in the socialist law-abiding life. Functionaries of SWYL must become the model for demonstrating the pattern for SWYL members at all times and in all places in observing the laws and regulations of the state.

Strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is a sacred task to consolidate our state and social system and to further accelerate the completion of the revolutionary cause by vigorously pressing ahead with revolution and construction.

All SWYL members and youth are urged to uphold the high will of the party with their hearts, to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life, and to stand at the forefront of establishing the revolutionary law-abiding spirit, and thus glorify more their honor as the trustworthy vanguards of the party!

10372

CSO: 4110/061

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTION PICTURES AS PROPAGANDA URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korea 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Ch'onnae Coal Mine Manager Im Ki-t'aek: "Becoming Riders of the Ranks"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Our functionaries must actively explain and propagandize party policy among the masses and must struggle keenly and persistently in order to fulfill party policy correctly."

Our Ch'onnae Coal Mine is now intensifying the motion picture effectiveness struggle and pushing it vigorously under the guidance of party organizations.

The ethic of living and working like the heroes of the art motion pictures "The Military Party Responsible Secretary," "The Year of Transformation," "Always One Mind," and "The Vow of That Day" is rising daily among all the mine's functionaries and miners.

It was at the time when a resolve meeting was held and a vigorous struggle was being carried out to finish last month's production plan ahead of time.

The roadbeds in some galleries collapsed due to an unexpected accident.

If measures were not taken quickly, we not only would have experienced a substantial disruption of overall production but we also would have been unable to meet the goals on which we had determined.

The mine staff organized a meeting on the problem. No good plans were forthcoming. Some people only wore regretful expressions. The thoughts of us watching them grew deeper.

That was not the proper attitude and standpoint of functionaries who had to carry the banners in front of the ranks. We sat down with them again. And we appealed to them like this.

"When the manager of the Yongsan Coal Mine tried to negotiate the party task of 2,000 tons of coal, didn't Ch'a Sok-pin, the hero of the art motion picture 'The Military Party Responsible Secretary,' strike him on the chest and say 'Production reserve lies not in an increased labor force but rather in the hearts of the working class'?"

Our appeal gave great strength and courage to the functionaries.

They each took responsibility for one gallery face and went in among the miners, reflecting again on the scenes and events of the motion picture.

And, like the motion picture hero Ch'a Sok-pin, they worked with the miners and slept and ate with them, while carrying out political propaganda and economic agitation in various styles and ways and resolving one-by-one the knotty problems.

Encouraged by this, the miners firmed their resolve and rose up.

In particular, the fighters of the number 2 and number 3 tunneling squads of the Hwara gallery formed lightning attack organizations and persevered in restoring the collapsed roadbeds, saying that there was no difficulty they could not overcome if they fought on with the struggle ethic of the Kangson rolling mill workers and the 10 party members of Nagwon who upheld our party's policy as the most correct, accepted it unconditionally and fulfilled it thoroughly in those so difficult conditions after the war, and the miners of the Naedong gallery secured a new gallery face while going back to the reserve barn and zealously carrying out inter-squad socialist competition.

Also, the fighters of the transport tunnel further enhanced transport operations to load and carry their cargo timely.

The difficulties were overcome in a short time, and resolutions were brilliantly fulfilled.

We have once again felt in our hearts how great are the correctness and vitality of the party's guidelines for actively carrying out the motion picture effectiveness struggle through this kind of struggle.

In the near future we will prepare all the mine's functionaries, laborers, and technicians as revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the party and the leader like the motion picture heroes.

We will thoroughly fulfill the decisions of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the KWP.

9137

CSO: 4110/063

VITALITY OF SOCIALIST LAWS PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Dec 83 p 2

/Article by Yi Ki-sop: "Socialist Laws are the Vital Means to Strengthen and Develop the Systems of the State and Society"/

/Text/ In our country today socialist laws are given definite form and, thanks to that, the systems of the state and society are unceasingly strengthened and developed and socialist and communist construction is forcefully being pushed. Realities clearly attest to the fact that the problem of enacting and embodying socialist laws is successfully being solved in our country.

By publishing relevant documents on 15 December 1982, our party fully set forth the essential character and inevitability of socialist law-abiding life and the direction for and the means of intensifying it. This paved the road for a better embodiment of socialist laws.

The important part of ideological theory and policy set forth by our party in documents is the theory concerning the function and role of socialist laws.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and the secretary, pointed out:

"Socialist laws are the vital means to safeguard tightly and to strengthen and develop the systems of the state and society. As much as all the aspects of social life, including the political and economic life of the state, are regulated by law under socialism, the enhancement of the regulating and controlling roles of socialist laws and the thorough establishment of legal order are the essential requirement for strengthening the systems of the state and society and for increasing their vitality."

The issues of the function and role of socialist laws are directly related to the issues of strengthening all systems in the area of the state and social life and of guaranteeing the independent and creative life of the working masses of people.

Socialist laws are the universal rules and norms governing actions which are commonly enforced in the overall domain of socialist society. In a socialist society, all men are to lead a law-abiding life in compliance with law and

thereby enjoy an independent and creative life. This tells us that socialist laws are an important political means that regulates the state and social life. Therefore, only when revolutionary law order prevails in the whole society and the function and role of law are unceasingly enhanced can the state and social systems be maintained, further strengthened and developed in conformity with their essential characteristics.

All the laws of our country, including the socialist constitution which was provided by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, the land law, the socialist labor law, the people's public health law, and the children's nurture and education law, are the most excellent socialist laws from the standpoint of their class-oriented characteristics and mission and from that of their revolutionary content. Our socialist laws are the vital weapons designed to safeguard, strengthen and develop our superior state and social system.

Our socialist laws, which embody the immortal chuche ideology and which are the written laws representing the policies and guidelines of the party, are playing great roles in political and ideological life and in the revolutionary struggle of our people and are displaying great vitality in further strengthening the state and social systems, because of the creativeness and justness of their regulating function.

Because of the work of enhancing the function and roles of socialist laws and of making the revolutionary law-abiding atmosphere prevail in the whole society under the judicious leadership of our party, our state and social systems have actively contributed to the successful implementation of the great work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

Socialist laws, above all, make the whole society run in a well-ordered manner under the unified guidance of the state.

Socialist society is an organized society. Therefore, we must see to it that all its members society move uniformly in accordance with a definite, designated order.

Socialist laws represent the standards designed to make everybody set forth common objectives and ideals and to act in accordance with the rules and order common to everybody.

Thus socialist laws see to it that comradesly unity and cooperation, which are fundamentals of the socialist relationship, will be strengthened in every way.

Today, the fact that all people in our country are united like a steel cylinder with a single mind and single will around the party and the government attests to the superiority of our laws. Provided with such laws, our state and social systems work as vital weapons with which the unified and united force of the entire people may smash the schemes of the enemies who would vilify and slander and invade us.

At present, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are running wild in their provocations for a new war and anticommunist and antirepublican fuss.

However, no matter what desperate schemes they may launch, they will not be able to impair our socialist system which is as firm politically and ideologically as a rock.

Furthermore, socialist laws see to it that the people's government will be further strengthened and will display highly its vitality.

Strengthening the rule of the state and displaying its vitality are an important guarantee for strengthening and developing the state and social systems.

People's government is a comprehensive political organization which represents the interests of the working masses of the people. Only when their government is strengthened and its function and role enhanced can the independent rights and creative activities be guaranteed for the masses of the people, and can the superiority and vitality of the state and social systems be highly displayed.

Under socialist rule, the mission and all work of government organizations are regulated by the norms and rules of law; and all their activities are legal activities in terms of their content. State organizations themselves are to be organized in compliance with the law which reflects the will and demands of the people. Their duties, rights, and the form and methods of their activities are also prescribed by law.

Our socialist laws define the will and demands of the people as the supreme principles of state activities, and the realization of the principles of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense as the fundamental principles of political activities. These laws also clearly set forth the requirement that the mass line be implemented in all activities of state organizations.

Furthermore, laws lay down the orderly work system and order which are capable of enhancing the function and role of the people's government under party leadership. Thus our people's government has been strengthened and developed into an independent revolutionary government equipped with complete political independence, a strong self-sustaining national economy, and an invincible self-defense capability—a genuine people's government deeply rooted among the masses of people which is serving them faithfully. At the same time, laws set forth the work system and order in which party guidance can be firmly embodied in the entire territory of the country and in all fields of the state and social life, including state sovereignty organizations, administrative organizations and economic and cultural organizations. Thus all state organizations are launching activities upholding the leadership of the party; and the entire society is moving in an orderly manner within jurisdiction of the people's government. Thus the people's government is successfully fulfilling its mission and role as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction. Our state and social systems are growing stronger.

Furthermore, socialist laws play an active role in accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, in pushing economic and cultural construction, and in strengthening the political and economic foundation of the state and social systems.

Socialist laws are the means to remake men communism-oriented and of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

Socialist laws lay down the norms and rules that should be abided by in the political, economic, and cultural life of socialist society.

The socialist constitution of our country and all the legal norms and regulations laid down on its basis are clearly set forth in the form of the norms governing actions: the general principles for and methods of remaking the ideological and spiritual profile of the people in the communist style; and the fundamental requirements of the lofty communist moral and of the socialist way of life. Therefore, in the process of their law-abiding life that is led in conformity with the requirements of the norms and regulations of the socialist laws, the people can cultivate a collectivist spirit in which they love the collectives and organizations and self-sacrificingly work for society and the people; and they fit the lofty communist profile.

Today, the following facts are inconceivable without associating them with the indoctrinating function of socialist laws: our party members and workers have overcome the residue of old-fashioned ideas in their heads; that they have staunchly armed themselves with communist ideology and are molding themselves to revolutionary organization and discipline; and that they are highly displaying the life style of launching their activities in conformity with the socialist way of life.

Socialist laws carry out tremendous organizing and mobilizing functions in economic and cultural life. In a socialist society in which the means of production are socialized and the overall livelihood of the country is organized and operated by the state in a planned and unified manner, the work of introducing the working masses of people into socialist construction and of managing and running the national economy is systematized by means of the norms and regulations of the law. Socialist laws organize and mobilize the masses of people, who are the masters of economic and cultural life, for the economic and cultural construction. They see to it that the activities of economic management will be launched in an orderly manner in conformity with the requirements of the norms and regulations of the law and in accordance with the requirements of the law of socialist economy and the principles governing economic management. Thus they firmly guarantee the rapid development of the socialist economic and cultural construction.

Today our functionaries and all workers thoroughly abide by the norms and regulations of economic and cultural laws, including the socialist labor law, labor rules and regulations, the norms of economic management and education law. Securing a highly organized status and discipline in implementing party policies, they are unceasingly effecting upsurges in economic and cultural construction as a unified and united force.

In our country, thanks to the party policy of intensifying socialist law-abiding life, the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing people is being carried out more efficiently; tremendous successes are being scored in economic construction and cultural construction. Our superior socialist system is being further strengthened and becoming as firm as a rock.

Giving definite form to the great chuche ideology and representing in written laws the policies, guidelines, and objectives of our party, the socialist laws of our country fully display their truthfulness, justness and inexhaustible vitality in implementing the revolution. Holding fast to socialist constitution and all the laws of our country, we must forcefully accelerate the revolution and construction, must staunchly safeguard, strengthen, and develop the revolutionary gains which were won through bloodshed, and must successfully advance the cause of socialism and communism.

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